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U.S. Wins 'Open Skies'

IATA Approves Cuts in Air Fares

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, Nov. 14 (UPI) — The International Air Transport Association today approved regulations allowing member airlines to cut fares and opt out of the organization's price-fixing system without forfeiting their IATA membership.

The reforms coincided with reports of U.S. fare agreements with Belgium, the Netherlands, Israel, Poland and West Germany that promise a new batch of cheap international airline tickets.

The changes amounted to a "retreat by IATA" in the face of the Carter administration's "open skies" policy of airline deregulation and anti-cartel measures, which already have fostered sweeping transatlantic fare cuts, according to airline specialists interviewed by telephone in European capitals.

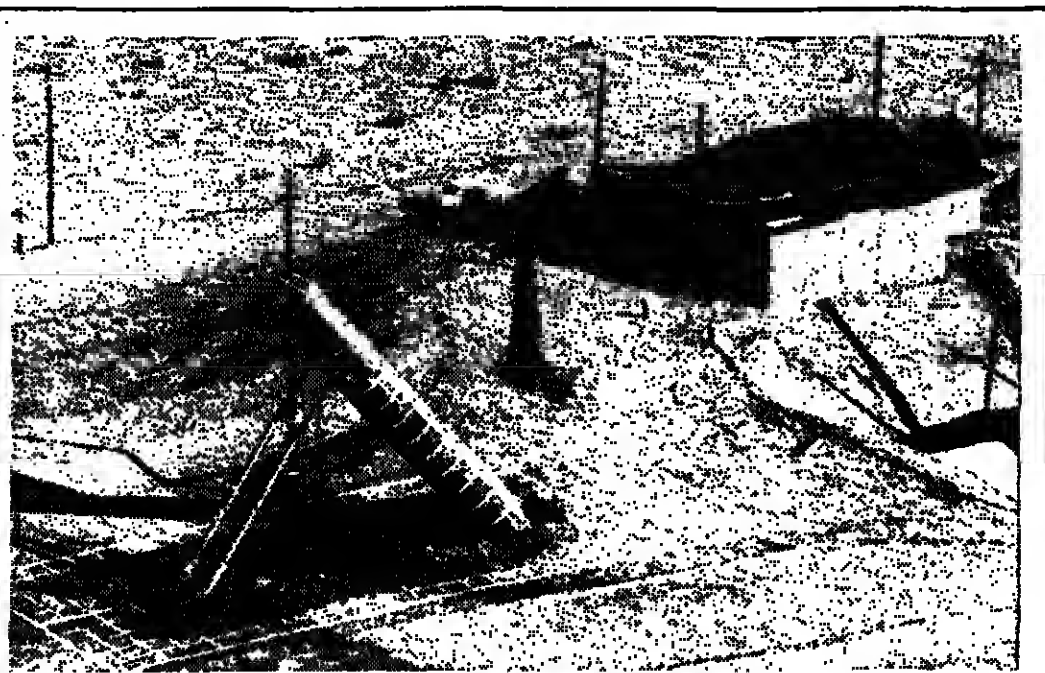
Describing the just-adopted IATA rules as opening "a completely new era," a spokesman explained that member airlines now could:

- Choose to disregard IATA's price-setting and route-control arrangements, which enabled any carrier to block a proposed cheaper fare.
- Determine their own policy on offering in-flight meals, drinks, entertainment and other frills. IATA will cease making rules on cabin service.

The new rules, which were adopted with only three dissenting votes, by chief executives of 89 member airlines in Geneva attending IATA's annual general assembly, will go into effect over the next six months, the spokesman said.

IATA Secretary-General Knut Hammarskjöld said the system would create a "two-tier" IATA. All members will continue belonging to the group's "trade association" activities — including the clearing house, which settles passenger accounts between airlines.

But only a minority are expected to participate in the "traffic conferences," where fares are fixed multilaterally, an IATA spokesman said in Geneva. Even this remaining IATA machinery for price-fixing will no longer necessarily set the



U.S. Tests Missiles in Trenches

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP) — Recent tests have shown that the United States could bury intercontinental missiles under concrete and dirt and then raise them to the surface in less than a minute.

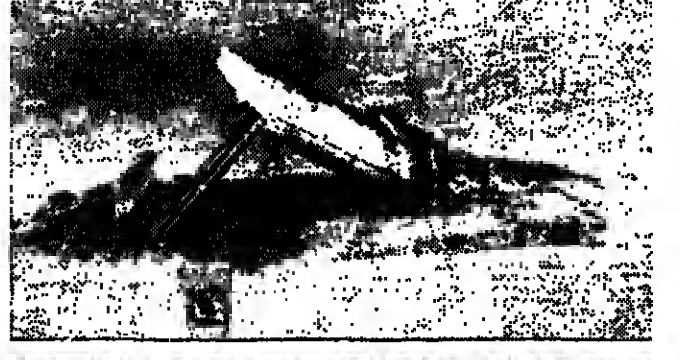
Tests in the Arizona desert showed that a Boeing Aerospace Co. prototype breakout mechanism punched through 25 centimeters of concrete and 1.5 meters of dirt, proving that the so-called trench concept of missile protection is feasible, Air Force officials said.

Two Concepts

The trench method of protecting missiles is one of two under consideration by the Pentagon. The theory is to build a system of eight-kilometer trenches which would contain the missiles. That would make it difficult for an enemy to determine where in the trenches the missiles were located.

Some environmentalists, however, claim that the trenches would mar the terrain.

The other approach under con-



A missile breaks through its concrete and dirt cover and is pushed up to get set for launching in a trench concept test.

sideration would be a cluster of individual silos for each missile with the missiles regularly shifted from one silo to another.

Pentagon officials have been working for more than four years to develop the mobile launching system which could be used for the next generation of land-based ICBMs — the MX missiles, which are expected to be available in the mid-1980s.

3 Die in Anti-Shah Protests

Iran's Oil Workers End 2-Week Strike

TEHRAN, Nov. 14 (AP) — Iran's 37,000 oil workers returned to their jobs today, ending their crippling two-week strike against Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi. But troops opened fire on two anti-shah demonstrations west of here, killing at least three persons and wounding 19, the official Pars news agency reported.

The National Iranian Oil Co. said that the strike leaders agreed to order a return to work after receiving assurances from the shah, through his representatives, that he would agree to their political demands.

The demands were said to be the restoration of civilian government, release of all political detainees and an end to martial law, which was imposed Sept. 8 in Tehran and 12 other cities to suppress a growing wave of civil unrest.

Sources close to the palace said it was possible that national oil officials during negotiations with the strikers had given them a pledge from the shah that their political demands would be met. The shah approved a 22.5-percent pay increase for the oil workers last week, but he also installed a military government Nov. 6.

Says West Bank Is Separate

Sadat Insists Treaty Must Cite Gaza Strip

By Thomas W. Lippman

CAIRO, Nov. 14 (WP) — A peace treaty between Egypt and Israel must include "at least" an Israeli commitment to pull out of the Gaza Strip and return it to Egyptian administration, President Anwar Sadat said today.

The occupied West Bank of the Jordan, which was thought to be the main focus of Egyptian demands for a link between a peace treaty and the future of the Arab lands occupied by Israel in the 1967 war, is a separate matter, Mr. Sadat said. But "if the treaty is not linked to Gaza at least, then it will not be acceptable to us."

If Mr. Sadat is prepared to drop his insistence that an Egypt-Israel treaty be tied to a timetable for the establishment of Palestinian autonomy on the West Bank and limit his demands to Gaza it would represent a softening of his position on what has become the most serious obstacle to the conclusion of a treaty. It could become the basis for a compromise between Egyptian demands for a link more specific than was included in the Camp David agreements and Israeli reluctance to go beyond bilateral issues with Egypt. But Mr. Sadat has not yet stated his position publicly.

His remarks about Gaza today were made at a closed meeting of members of his National Democratic Party in Ismailia and were reported later by party members who took notes and made tape recordings.

Meeting With Elts

Mr. Sadat held his second meeting in two days with U.S. Ambassador Herman E. Long. He told reporters that he was sending his vice president, Hosni Mubarak, to Washington to convey Egypt's position to President Carter and take part in the stalled peace negotiations there.

Mr. Sadat said he was "amazed" at reports that he had decided yesterday to pull his delegation out of the Washington talks and suspend the negotiations. But sources close to him insisted that he had tentatively reached that point before his meeting with Mr. Elts yesterday, and he acknowledged that "we had reached the previous day a turning point" in the troubled search for peace.

The Gaza Strip, a 100-square-mile sliver of land on the Mediterranean coast between Egypt and Israel, was part of Palestine under the British mandate.

Leukemia Cases In Utah Noted In Old Report

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 14 (UPI) — A Utah newspaper has printed 11-year-old but previously unpublished reports from health officials reporting unexplained clusters of leukemia victims in the path of atomic bomb test fallout and near uranium mines.

The Salt Lake City Deseret News yesterday published a portion of the 1967 reports made by Utah health officials to the National Communicable Disease Center in Atlanta and marked "For official use only. Not for publication."

They showed a higher-than-average number of leukemia cases in Parowan, Paragonah and Monticello, Utah. The first two cities lie in the path of fallout from Nevada nuclear tests. Monticello is in the center of a uranium mining district.

In Parowan and Paragonah, the reports cited four cases of leukemia between 1956 and 1967 — a rate of 18.5 per 100,000 population, 2.6 times the expected rate of 7.1 per 100,000.

Six cases were found in the Monticello area, five of them among children under 19, a rate 11.9 times that found among that age group in the entire United States.

'Complete Lies,' Is Reply

Amin Claims Pullout From Tanzania

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, Nov. 14 (UPI) — Ugandan President Idi Amin said today he had ordered his troops to withdraw unconditionally from Tanzania. Amin said his troops were "complete lies" and said the fighting continued.

Marshal Amin, whose troops invaded Tanzania 16 days ago and occupied a 710-square-mile area of Tanzania as far as the Kagera River, sent telegrams to the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity and the Arab League which said:

"Your excellencies. Following the events of the last two weeks in which my armed forces, acting in self-defense, occupied part of the territory of the Republic of Tanzania, I wish to inform your excellencies that I have ordered my armed forces to withdraw to the recognized border of Uganda and Tanzania."

Marshal Amin first said the Ugandan forces had "annexed" the occupied area of Tanzania. Later, he said his troops would withdraw only if President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania promised not to repeat alleged invasions of Uganda.

Within two hours of Marshal Amin's announcement today, Tanzania issued a blistering statement that said "his declarations about withdrawal are complete lies. Amin is not withdrawing his troops."

"These declarations are aimed at camouflaging Amin's naked aggression against Tanzania," the government communiqué said.

The statement strongly hinted that Tanzania would still consider a retaliatory strike even if the Ugandans pulled out now. "Tanzania will defend its territorial integrity without any conditions," the statement said. "The struggle continues."

"This aggression constituted a declaration of war against Tanzania and was effected at great cost in Tanzanian human life and property," it said. "Member states of the OAU should not forget these crucial facts."

A government official appeared to confirm that retaliatory action was planned when, asked if Tanzania would continue to fight if the Ugandans withdrew, he replied: "If someone breaks into your house, rapes your family and steals your property, and then manages to get outside before observers arrive, you can't let him get away with it."

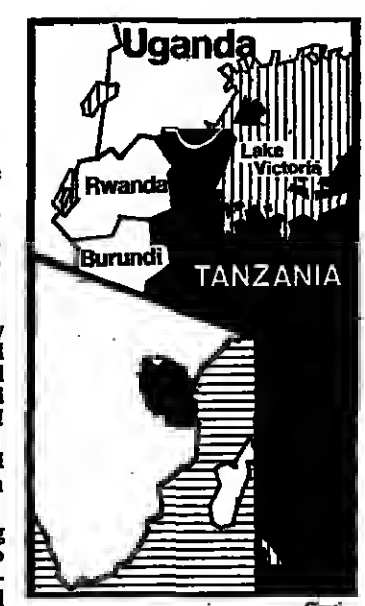
Mr. Nyerere has consistently said Tanzania would "hijack" Marshal Amin for the invasion and charged that Ugandan troops had razed whole villages, raped women and pillaged towns.

Mr. Nyerere also has turned aside appeals from other African states for mediation in the conflict.

Marshal Amin, in announcing that he had ordered his troops to withdraw, warned that any provocations from Tanzania would prompt new strikes by Uganda.

"If there is any attempt by Uganda to cross its border into Tanzania following the withdrawal of my armed forces into the national boundaries of Uganda, this will be considered as yet another act of invasion against my country which will be dealt with decisively," he said.

Marshal Amin also urged Mr. Nyerere to put an end to the activities of former Ugandan President Milton Obote and other exiles in Tanzania.



Arrow indicates the Kagera River in Tanzania.

Marshal Amin warned Ugandan exiles not to use Tanzania as a staging area for raids into Uganda.

"If this happens," he said, "whatever measures I take will be an act of legitimate self-defense and no one should blame me. This is an appeal as well as a warning and those who have ears let them hear."

Embassy in U.S. Denies It

Chile's Foreign Minister Called Leading CIA Agent

By Ronald J. Ostrow

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 — A secret court session has been told of "information" that Hernan Cubillos, Chile's foreign minister, has been a "principal" Central Intelligence Agency operative, it was learned yesterday.

Patrick Wall, defense lawyer for Robert Berrellez, an International Telephone and Telegraph Corp. official, cited the information in a closed court hearing Oct. 23, informed sources said.

Mr. Wall considered the subject so sensitive that he turned over his copy of the sealed record to John Kotelly, a Justice Department prosecutor, saying that he did not want disclosure blamed on him.

Mr. Berrellez has been charged with conspiracy, perjury and obstructing governmental proceedings as a result of testimony he gave in 1973 to a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee investigating CIA attempts to block the 1970 election of Chilean President Salvador Allende.

Sources said that Mr. Wall told the court that he had "seen" information on Mr. Cubillos' covert role, but that he did not have physical access to it. The lawyer was seeking government documents to bolster Mr. Berrellez' defense that he is being prosecuted for acts which he contends he was induced to do by CIA representatives, including Mr. Cubillos.

Mr. Wall's New York office said yesterday that he was traveling and could not be reached for comment.

Juan Prado, press officer for the Chilean Embassy in Washington, said that the information sounded "impossible" to him. "It's the first time in my life I have heard something about Mr. Cubillos and the CIA. For sure, I can say it's a lie."

A CIA spokesman would not comment on grounds that the case is still pending.

U.S. District Judge Aubrey Robinson Jr. dismissed the jury in the Berrellez case last month rather than accept the Justice Department's special procedure for prosecution.

Sources said that Mr. Wall told

Briton to Ask Full Debate Over EEC's Farm Policy

LONDON, Nov. 14 (AP) — A Labor member of Parliament said today that he would press for a full debate in the House of Commons on the European Economic Community's agricultural policy.

Tom Torney said that he plans to ask Commons leader Michael Foot for the debate Thursday. His announcement followed strong criticism of the Common Market's agricultural policy last night by Prime Minister James Callaghan.

Mr. Callaghan's remarks were aimed at a confidential EEC forecast that Britain, seventh in the Common Market's nine nations, might become the largest net contributor by 1980.

The EEC report, published by the Economic Policy Committee, recalled that last year Britain was, after West Germany, the second largest net contributor, paying \$243 million (\$846 million) more than it received.

Membership in the Common Market costs the equivalent of \$6 a



AS IN EUROPE — The European Common Market Commission has selected a gold letter E on a blue, gold-bordered background as its official symbol for use on letterheads and documents, the commission said yesterday.

not a sensible use of EEC revenues.

In reply to a question from a member of the European Parliament, the European Commission said that the destruction of 201,000 tons of surplus fruit and vegetables was subsidized by the EEC taxpayer last year at a cost of about \$16 million.

He recommended three changes:

- A more liberal EEC attitude to agricultural imports from the rest of the world.
- Better use of export subsidies.
- Reconsideration by member nations of "their policy of increasing price support every year" and an "end to a situation in which they actually increase the price support of a product which is already overproduced."

No Domestic Orders in Three Years

W. German Nuclear Business Dries Up

By Michael Getler

FRANKFURT, Nov. 14 (WP) — "There are a lot of hungry dogs fighting over a few bones these days," says Klaus Barthelt, chairman of West Germany's Kraftwerk Union, the largest constructor of nuclear power stations in West Germany, and one of the largest such firms in the world.

Although KWU still has about \$11 billion worth of back orders on its books, the firm has received no new domestic orders for three years. Without domestic orders, according to KWU official Joachim Hoppe, export orders also are hard to get because foreign customers want to buy proven systems.

The reason KWU has no new domestic orders is that West Germany's nuclear power program — the fifth-largest in the world behind the United States, the Soviet Union, Japan and England — has come to a halt over a variety of legal, environmental, political and safety considerations.

The abrupt change of pace, in what was after the 1973-74 oil crisis a thriving industry, reflects what a KWU official describes as "a crazy, unpredictable situation" in several European countries.

In Sweden last month, the government of Premier Thorbjörn Fälldin fell — on the same issue that brought it to power. Mr. Fälldin's successful campaign in 1976 was based largely on vigorous opposition to nuclear power, including pledges not to start any more plants, and even threats to shut off five already operating.

Attitudes Changed

But attitudes have changed in Sweden, and the premier's coalition partners came to favor an increase in nuclear power to get away from dependence on foreign oil.

In Austria last week, voters decided by a tiny majority — 50.4 percent — not to let the state-run utility company begin operation of the country's first nuclear power plant, which had been under development for eight years and was completed months ago at a cost of almost \$600 million.

By most accounts, the Austrian reactor probably would be operating now, were it not for a political blunder by the usually adroit Chancellor Bruno Kreisky. Opinion polls earlier this year indicated majority support for the startup of the plant, and the two main political parties backed it.

But Mr. Kreisky, perhaps sensing an easy political gain, insisted on putting it to a public referendum, and hung his prestige on it.

The result was that the vote became a polarized political battle, and opponents of the plant at Zwentendorf, north of Vienna, used the opportunity to inform voters about the potential dangers of nuclear power. Nobody knows what will happen now.

One reason that Austria ultimately tested before joining the nuclear power club is that, as in West Germany, there is growing concern over where to store the radioactive nuclear waste. Austria, like West Germany, is a federal republic with considerable autonomy in the individual states, and so far neither country's federal government has been able to find a governor willing to have the waste buried in his state.

In West Germany the stakes are many times higher than in Austria because of the dimensions of Bonn's nuclear program, the enormous requirement for energy in the highly industrialized country and the sheer number of people employed in nuclear power and related industries.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has said that more than \$13 billion in

Convicted of Killing Egyptian

Cyprus Spares Lives Of Two Palestinians

NICOSIA, Nov. 14 (AP) — President Spyros Kyprianou today committed to life imprisonment the death sentences of two Palestinians who assassinated a prominent Egyptian newspaper editor here last February.

The announcement was made only a few hours before Samir Mohammed Qatir, 28, and Zayed Hussein Ahmed Alali, 26, were due to be hanged in Nicosia's central prison at dawn tomorrow.

It said that Mr. Kyprianou made the decision to spare the lives of the two Palestinians taking into account the current political situation and "the wider interests of Cyprus."

The two Palestinians were convicted in April of the murder of Youssef Sebail, editor of the Cairo newspaper Al-Ahram and a close confidant of President Anwar Sadat. Mr. Sebail was shot in a Nicosia hotel on Feb. 18.

The killing was followed by a bloody shootout at Larnaca Airport the next day in which 15 Egyptian commandos were killed by Cypriot National Guardsmen while attempting to storm an airliner commandeered by the two Palestinians.

Relations Severed

Mr. Sadat broke off diplomatic relations with Cyprus after the incident. Mr. Kyprianou's decision to spare the lives of the two assassins was expected to cause more bad feeling between Egypt and Cyprus.

The two Palestinians originally were to be executed on June 27, but the hanging was postponed three times.

Today's announcement said Mr. Kyprianou based his decision on the following reasons:

• "The current developments and the wider interests of Cyprus, which is currently waging a struggle for survival;

• "Observations by the Supreme Court that the refusal of clemency in this case could possibly be unconstitutional because of a de facto abolition of the death sentence on Cyprus;

• "Appeals by a large number of governments and authoritative international organizations."

The sources of the appeals were not identified.

The announcement noted that "the death sentence has not been carried out in Cyprus for the last 15 years."

It added that Mr. Kyprianou "wants to reiterate his strong denunciation of the crime committed and of international terrorism in general."

He expressed the wish that "this criminal act may prove to be the last act of terrorism and that international society may be rid of the crime of terrorism."

The commutation of the death sentences had been widely anticipated, primarily because of the Cyprus government's backing of the Palestinian cause.

IATA Frees Air Fares

(Continued from Page 1)

administration's policy, U.S. diplomatic sources said.

Under its terms, both governments agreed that new fares between the two countries proposed by any airline, including third-country carriers, would go into effect unless both governments objected. This policy, overturning the old rules that either country could block a change, was accompanied by the opening of new U.S. "gateways" from Belgium. The accord is expected to channel many North Atlantic passengers into U.S.-Belgian routes. Israel has signed a similar agreement with the United States that is almost as liberal.

Substantial fare cuts are also expected on routes to the Netherlands, Poland and West Germany, which are involved in talks for more liberal bilateral agreements with the United States.

Criticizing the U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board for ignoring the need for government protection amid inflation and flagging economic growth, Mr. Hammarskjöld said the cheaper North Atlantic fares had failed to generate enough extra traffic or profits.

IATA airlines grossed \$39 billion last year, but only \$1 billion in profits — a quarter of the figure needed for a healthy industry, he said.

However, U.S. airlines competing on the North Atlantic routes reported higher profits, industry sources said, and U.S. charter airlines were seeking scheduled North Atlantic runs.

In a further attack on the CAB, an IATA spokesman said there was "considerable opposition among IATA airlines to the unilateral U.S. threat, potentially, to other nations' sovereignty" because of the CAB's "imposition of U.S. jurisdiction" in areas like overbooking, baggage rules and currency regulations. The CAB has invited IATA to show cause by Dec. 20 why the U.S. regulatory agency should continue to allow U.S. airlines to recognize IATA fare-setting practices, which have been allowed in the past as an exception to U.S. anti-trust legislation forbidding companies from cartel actions.

Boumediene Returns Home

MOSCOW, Nov. 14 (AP) — Algerian President Houari Boumediene left for Algiers today after a nearly month-long visit that involved talks with Kremlin leaders as well as rest at a Soviet sanatorium.

Tass said that Mr. Boumediene "expressed warm gratitude to Soviet leaders for the cordial reception accorded to him and his party in the U.S.S.R."

The departure marked Mr. Boumediene's first public appearance in weeks. His absence from public view had spawned an assortment of rumors in French and Arab newspapers, including reports that the Algerian leader had been injured in an attempted coup d'état.



Mrs. Jean Skinner of Winter Park, Fla., shopping in Tehran with Jonathan, 2, and Christopher, 4, declares, "We're leaving," because of hostility to foreigners in the tense Iranian capital.

Iran's Oil Workers End 2-Week Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

zaar in Tehran, but no injuries or arrests were reported.

In the last 11 months, an estimated 1,100 Iranians have been killed in anti-government disturbances. Conservative religious groups oppose the shah's attempts at modernizing this overwhelmingly Moslem society, while his political opponents seek an end to his 37-year one-man rule and other governmental reforms. Both groups have called for the shah's abdication.

An end to the oil strike takes considerable economic pressure off the 59-year-old monarch, since the bailout had cost the Iranian treasury about \$750 million in lost crude oil exports. Iran earns about \$22 billion a year from oil exports.

National Oil spokesman Nezamuddin Mozayeni said workers were streaming back to the oil fields in the southwestern Kuzestan province and at the refinery in Abadan, the world's largest. He said production, which last week dipped to a paltry 950,000 barrels in a 24-hour period, was back up to 3 million barrels late today and was increasing.

Normal daily production is 6

million barrels, with 5.4 million for export and the remainder meeting domestic needs.

Oil company officials said, however, that it would take several days before the industry would be at full production levels.

The Abadan refinery was reported at its normal daily processing of 500,000 barrels. At the giant Kharg Island loading terminal in the Gulf, supertankers had stacked up during the strike, loading was also reported to be almost back to normal.

The strike came to a close before its full effects could be felt by nations highly dependent on Iranian

crude. South Africa imports 90 percent of its oil from Iran while Western Europe takes in nearly 50 percent. The United States buys 900,000 barrels a day, meeting 5 percent of its imports, with Israel buying 60 percent of its crude oil requirements.

UPI Chief to Return

LONDON, Nov. 14 (UPI) — Sajid Rizvi, 31, the United Press International bureau manager in Tehran who was expelled last Friday, received an Iranian visa yesterday and will return to Tehran later this week.

Bodies of St. John, Elisha Reported Found in Egypt

CAIRO, Nov. 14 (UPI) — Egyptian newspapers, in somewhat conflicting reports, said today that monks at a remote monastery in the western desert have found the coffins of St. John the Baptist and perhaps the Jewish prophet Elisha, as well.

The newspaper Al-Akhbar said that a body was found "intact, undecayed and uncorrupted by time" about two years ago by about 80 monks living at the St. Makar Monastery, 60 miles northwest of Cairo, but was kept a closely guarded secret until now.

Al-Akhbar's article, which mentioned the discovery of only one coffin, was at variance with the account given by the newspaper Al-Ahram, which first revealed the discovery yesterday and said that two coffins were found in a cave below the church.

Al-Akhbar quoted Father Youhanna, an official of the monastery, as saying that John's body as well as the corpses of the Old Testament prophet Elisha and some other unnamed saints were found inside a coffin buried below a church inside the monastery.

The discovery was kept secret until proper preparations were made, the monk was quoted as saying.

High officials of the Coptic Orthodox Church, founded in the year A.D. 61 by St. Mark, reacted cautiously to the reports. Patriarch Shenouda III set up a committee of experts to examine the alleged discovery.

In Vatican City, Monsignor Giovanni Papa, a Vatican historian, said that an accurate investigation would be needed to determine whether one of the bodies is that of John. He said that he had no personal knowledge about the discoveries.

Al-Ahram reported that one of the two coffins it said were found was opened in the presence of its reporter, Ezzat el-Saadany, and that the body inside that coffin could not be that of John the Baptist.

St. John, the "voice crying in the wilderness" who baptized Jesus, was beheaded by King Herod, according to the Bible, at the request of the dancer Salome.

Head Still Joined

When the ancient wooden coffin was opened, in the presence of five monks, Abdel Rahman Abdel Tawab, a professor of Christian and Islamic antiquities, and, apparently, reporter Saadany, the head was joined to the body.

The description given by Mr. Saadany, however, appeared to back Al-Akhbar's claim that the body, regardless of whether it was that of John the Baptist, was not decomposed.

"In the glow of a candle, the face looked kind," Mr. Saadany wrote. "It was neither old nor young. The hair was more black than white. The eyes were closed, as if he were asleep. The beard, with its black and white hairs, was long. The hands were folded on his chest, and the body was reclining on its right side."

According to Mr. Saadany, a monk said the body could be that of Elisha, a lesser-known prophet named by Elijah as his successor. The other coffin, a monk said, might contain the remains of John the Baptist.

"Let's open it," Mr. Saadany said. But the monks said they could not because they had orders against it from the head of the monastery, Father "Matia, the Poor," who was bedridden.

According to church tradition, the bodies of John the Baptist and Elisha were brought to Alexandria from Palestine in the 4th century. They were later spirited to the monastery in the 11th century and hidden there.

Father Youhanna was quoted by Al-Akhbar as saying that a coffin was found during renovation work on the monastery, built about 1,600 years ago.

"Below the church we found a cave three meters long, a meter and a quarter wide, and a meter and a half deep," he said. "In it was a wooden coffin as long as the cave itself, and scattered around it were several bones."

Distinguishing Sign

"What made us confident that the grave contains the body of John the Baptist is that the old fathers, in their manuscripts, said this grave was marked by a small pillar on top of it as a distinguishing sign," he said.

"We ascertained that these are the bodies of John the Baptist, the prophet Elisha and some other saints," he said.

The Grand Rector of Al-Azhar Mosque, Sheikh Gad el-Hakki, said that if the discovery was true, it would be a "blessing" to Egypt.

Moslems recognize John the Baptist as a major prophet, but refer to him as "Yehia."

Shows Irritation on Negotiations

Carter Asks End to Mideast 'Legalisms'

By Edward Walsh

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (WP) — President Carter, displaying impatience and some irritation over the pace of the Middle East peace negotiations, last night called on Israel and Egypt to subordinate the "little, tiny technicalities" that still separate them to the "paramount" need to reach a peace treaty.

In an hour-long, nationally televised interview with Bill Moyers on the Public Broadcasting Service, the president accused both the Egyptians and the Israelis of being stubborn in squabbling over "technicalities" during the drawn-out negotiations since the Camp David summit conference agreement on a "framework" for an Egyptian-Israeli peace.

And if the talks break down, Mr. Carter warned, "our children, our grandchildren, future generations (will) look back and say these little, tiny technicalities, phrases, phrasings of ideas, legalisms, which at that time seemed to be paramount in the eyes of the Egyptian and Israeli governments, have absolutely no historical significance. That is basically what the problems are."

Mr. Carter added that "compared to the principles that have already been resolved and the overall scope of things, the disagreements now relatively are insignificant."

Tone of Impatience

The president's comments, and the tone of impatience that accompanied them, followed by one day his intervention in the peace negotiations with the presentation of a new U.S. compromise proposal for breaking the most serious remaining impasse in the talks.

In the interview, the president singled out neither side for particular criticism and a White House aide said his intention was to urge "both sides" to recognize the needs of the other and to display "additional flexibility." But his comments were laced with critical observations about the talks becoming mired in "legalisms," a trait for which Mr. Begin, a lawyer, has been criticized before.

He told Mr. Moyers that the talks since Camp David have been complicated because, while both sides agreed not to make direct statements to the press, "this has not been honored at all," and by the fact that any agreements must be referred back to the Egyptians and Israeli governments.

In an implied although clear criticism of the Israeli government, the president spoke of the need for the negotiators to "refer their decision back to the head of state or the Cabinet, the Cabinet reverses themselves, reverses the negotiators on a language change or one word and in effect you get the most radical members of the governments who have a major input into the negotiating process."

"Suggesting that the talks are at a critical stage, Mr. Carter said he could not predict how they would break.

"We hope that they will continue to work in reaching an agreement, to understand one another, to balance the consequences of failure against the benefits to be derived from the success, and to be flexible on both sides," he said.

"We cannot make Israel accept the Egyptians' demands, nor vice versa," he added. "We have to try to iron down those demands and use our influence."

The president's comments on the Middle East were the highlight of the wide-ranging interview during which he also:

6 Are Injured By Explosions In North Italy

FLORENCE, Nov. 14 (AP) — Bombs went off here and in other two Tuscan cities late yesterday and early today injuring six persons. Damage was limited.

In an anonymous telephone call a male voice claimed responsibility for the "Fighting Proletarian Squads," a little-known leftist terrorist group.

Investigators linked the bombings to the trial currently under way here of two accused members of the group, Renato Bandoli and Stefano Neri. The two, both 25, are charged with bombings and violence against persons.

Two bombs went off in Florence, two in Pisa and one in Prato. The targets ranged from a police station to the house of Prato's former Communist mayor.

In Pisa two women were injured as a bomb exploded on a window ledge of a state office in charge of housing. Another bomb damaged a bank.

of Congress and the "irresponsibility of the press." He said there is in the press "a sense of doubt or even cynicism about the government" and that often "inaccurate" news reports could be avoided by "a simple checking of the facts."

• Reaffirmed his support for the embattled shah of Iran as "a friend, a loyal ally," but conceded that criticism of the shah for "running a police state" is "sometimes perhaps justified." Mr. Carter said the United States has detected no attempts by the Soviet Union to undermine the shah and said he hoped that democratic elections would be possible in Iran in six to eight months.

• Said he had not decided whether to seek re-election in 1980 and that "I can see why it is difficult for a president to serve two terms. You are the personification of problems and when you address

a problem even successfully you become identified with it."

• Asserted that there was nothing incompatible between his emphasis on efficient government and reducing the budget deficit and traditional Democratic concern for social programs.

• Predicted that while the rate of decline in unemployment may slow because of the anti-inflation program, there will not be a net loss of jobs because of it.

• Said that neither the United States nor the Soviet Union could afford to adopt a "macho attitude" aimed at domination of the other.

Mr. Carter said he had found nothing easy about being president, but that "I have not been miserable in the job."

"I might point out that it is voluntary," he added.

Nuclear Power Business Dries Up in W. Germany

(Continued from Page 1)

industrial investments in this field are held up around the country because of legal and environmental challenges, but Economics Ministry officials privately point out that not all of this is in nuclear power.

(There have also been some local challenges to new coal plants.)

On the other side of course, are the risks that opponents of nuclear power believe it poses to the environment and the population.

Court decisions in two West German states last year ordered a halt to new commissioning of nuclear power plants until a safe long-term solution is found to the waste-disposal problem. Since then, work has stopped on three plants under construction.

In effect, there is a moratorium on starting new nuclear plants in West Germany, and government and industry officials agree that un-

less the waste issue is solved the economic effects could be severe.

The West Germans have identified a geologically suitable potential waste-burial site in the salt domes of Gorleben in the state of Lower Saxony. The problem is that environmental groups are especially active and powerful in Lower Saxony, and the governor, Ernst Albrecht, is one of the most attractive young leaders of the Christian Democratic Party, the main conservative opposition party.

Nevertheless, the Bonn government and the opposition parties remain committed to the idea that West Germany must have more nuclear-energy development on a "cautious but steady basis" and have brought pressure on the state. Mr. Albrecht agreed in September to make a decision on developing the site by the middle of 1979.

Bonn's plan was to have nuclear plants producing 24 million kilowatts of power by 1985, to supply about 10 percent of the country's energy consumption. A new round of plants in the next decade would eventually push nuclear power to 27 percent by the year 2000.

West Germany will not meet its 1985 goal. But officials see no immediate crisis, in part because the post-oil-crisis economic slowdown and energy conservation have reduced the energy-consumption growth rate below predicted levels.

15 Nuclear Plants

West Germany now has 15 nuclear power plants in operation, generating 8.66 million kilowatts. A state court this week approved a partial operating permit for a plant near Karlsruhe which, if given final approval, would increase the total to 9.56 million kilowatts by next year. Eight other plants, under construction in states where no legal challenges have been made, also are scheduled to be ready by 1985. They would bring the total power generated in nuclear plants to just over 18 million kilowatts.

The crunch, specialists say, will come later if there are no new building permits soon, because it takes 8 to 10 years to build a plant.

What had been saving West Germany's nuclear industry from much more severe problems is the heavy flow of foreign orders. But now that, too, is in some danger, and not only because the domestic orders are down.

Aside from Austria, KWU won contracts in Argentina, Spain, Switzerland and the Netherlands, and two potentially huge projects in Brazil and Iran.

In Spain, however, doubts about nuclear power are appearing. Although one KWU plant there is under construction, the second one is now questionable, Bonn officials say.

In Iran, two KWU plants under construction are expected to be completed in 1981 and 1982 and the work paid for, despite the turmoil in that country. But the \$5 billion project to build four more is now in serious doubt.

Even in Brazil, where West German exporters got their biggest sale for a network of reactors and reprocessing plants worth more than \$5 billion in 1975, there are now signs of trouble.

Discussions are under way over allegations that plant security questions had not been sufficiently discussed beforehand. But the Brazilian government has reaffirmed its commitment to move ahead.

Warsaw Pact Meeting Set

MOSCOW, Nov. 14 (AP) — The Warsaw Pact's political consultation committee will hold a regular conference here later this month. Tass said today.

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Organized by Tokyo Politician

U.S. Congressmen, Wives Enjoying Junket to Japan

By William Chapman

TOKYO, Nov. 14 (WP) — A delegation of U.S. congressmen, their wives and staff aides flew here yesterday for a post-election, government-paid trip to an unofficial symposium organized almost single-handedly by a prominent Japanese politician.

The symposium, prepared with little notice, provides a week of talks between Japanese and U.S. legislators, although unlike other such international gatherings it has not been officially established by Japan's parliament or the U.S. Congress.

Even by the expansive standards of congressional junkets, it drew a large crowd — 41 congressmen, 43 staff members and 34 wives, although it was not clear whether all would come.

Some were arriving aboard three special military planes, and others on commercial flights. All are being taken by U.S. Embassy automobiles to Tokyo's most elegant hotel, the Okura, where 92 rooms have been reserved for their use.

Secret Arrangements
The arrangements were made in considerable secrecy, in part due to the sensitivities of the congressmen who faced re-election last Tuesday. The U.S. Embassy, which arranged accommodations, made no announcement of the visit, as it usually does when large delegations come on public business.

The organizer, Eiichi Nakao, a member of parliament, announced the symposium Friday and said this was held up until after the elections at the request of the Americans.

U.S. Air Pacts With Belgium, Poland Eased

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP) — The United States has approved more liberal airline agreements with Belgium and Poland, the State Department said yesterday.

The Belgian airline Sabena and the U.S. airline Pan American World Airways will be allowed to compete on fares unless both governments agree to intervene. Belgium will be allowed to add three U.S. cities, two when the agreement is ratified, the other one six months later. Sabena now flies to New York and Atlanta. It has expressed interest in flying to Washington and Chicago.

In the agreement with Poland, fares would be subject to veto only by the country in which a flight originates. The Polish airline LOT would be allowed to fly to another U.S. city, probably Chicago, if Poland allows Pan Am to use wide-bodied jets in its flights to Warsaw. LOT and Pan Am now fly between Warsaw and New York.

Poland also agreed that LOT would cede a certain amount of its Warsaw-New York business to Pan Am. Under the formula, Pan Am would have received about \$4.5 million in business this year. The change was requested because Poland does not allow its citizens to buy tickets from Pan Am with Polish currency to fly to New York.

U.S. Giving Tanzania \$5 Million in Corn

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, Nov. 14 (AP) — The United States and Tanzania signed an agreement today under which Tanzania will receive free 50,000 metric tons of U.S. corn, worth more than \$5 million, during the next two years.

Tanzanian officials said the corn will be used in Tanzania's "strategic grain reserve" program, under which food is being placed in storage to be used in the event of future crop failures.

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The names of those congressmen participating were sent to Japan only after the election, he said.

A source in the organizing committee said the U.S. side asked that the names be held back until after the election because of the possibility of criticism during the campaign.

House Armed Services Committee Chairman Mel Price, D-Ill., said that the trip was part of his committee's "overall duties" and would require no extra appropriations. Wives, he said, are traveling "at no extra expense to the government."

In Washington last week Rep. Price said that spouses of congressmen were included in the trip for "reasons of protocol." What protocol was involved was unclear, since Japanese politicians rarely show up at official gatherings with their wives.

Rep. Price said the military air costs are taken care of "in the budget" and noted that the aircraft are manned by regular Air Force personnel. He said the purpose of the mission is in line with the committee's duty to investigate all matters covered by legislation it handles. Four other committees are represented. The meetings will cover such subjects as defense, agriculture, fishing, science and technology, and trade.

The symposium was arranged by a previously obscure organization called the Japan-United States Interlegislative Council, which lists Prime Minister Takao Fukuda as honorary chairman and former Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi as chairman. But it has no official status as an arm of parliament and is the handiwork largely of Mr. Nakao, according to sources familiar with the planning.

Small Faction
An ambitious young member of Japan's lower house, Mr. Nakao is the leader of a small faction of members of the Liberal Democratic Party known as Seirankei, a group formed in 1973 when its original 31 members took a blood oath to fight legislatively for their causes.

Mr. Nakao said he had hoped for several years to arrange such a symposium to provide an exchange on important issues. Panels will discuss such issues as "the basic structure of Japanese agriculture," Japan's fishing industry and the energy needs of both countries.

Sources here said that the U.S. Congress had never passed a resolution formally authorizing attendance at the conference, as is customary in the case of international exchanges.

The Japanese parliament has not recognized it either, although one of its committees authorized the use of official buildings to hold meetings. Most of the staff work is being done by aides to the Liberal Democratic Party.

U.S. Announces New Rules on Lead Exposure

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (UPI) — The Labor Department yesterday announced tough new rules to protect workers from lead poisoning that can cause diseases of the kidneys and central nervous system.

Assistant Labor Secretary Eula Bingham said that the standards, to be phased in over a 10-year period, will reduce permissible exposure levels from 200 to 50 micrograms of lead per cubic meter of air.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration estimated that 835,000 workers will be covered by the standards, nearly 100,000 of them thought to be currently exposed to lead above the 50-microgram level.

Under the proposal, workers with dangerously high levels of lead in their blood system must be removed from further exposure at no loss in pay, seniority or other employment status until the blood lead level becomes acceptable.

Scheel Passes The Bucks to Hospital Fund

BONN, West Germany, Nov. 14 (AP) — President Walter Scheel dug into his pockets today for a donation to a West German geriatric hospital — and pulled out a wad of U.S. dollars.

Despite the dollar's shaky history on world money markets, Erwin Staus, chairman of the hospital, agreed to accept \$50 from Mr. Scheel in payment for Christmas cards. Money from the card sale goes to help the hospital.

Mr. Scheel explained that he was not trying to unload dollars, but that they were left over from a trip earlier in the year to Australia and New Zealand.

An agent who makes about



Tass correspondent Vladimir Reshetilov, left, talks to folk singer Dean Reed about the trespassing trial in Buffalo, Minn., of 19 persons who were arrested for protesting building of a power line.

19 Win Minnesota Case on Power Lines

BUFFALO, Minn., Nov. 14 (AP) — Nineteen persons were found not guilty of trespassing charges yesterday in a case that attracted the Soviet Union's attention in its dispute with the United States over human rights.

The 19 were arrested Oct. 29 at a substation in Delano while protesting the construction of a 427-mile power line on the land of farmers who say their property rights are being violated. Among those charged was folk singer Dean Reed, 40, whose music is popular in the Soviet Union.

A jury returned the verdicts after

about six hours of deliberation. A defense attorney said that the jury obviously decided that power line property is not private property and that people have a right to express themselves on important social issues.

Tass, which covered the trial, said Mr. Reed's only offense was his active struggle for political prisoners in the United States. The agency called President Carter's human rights stand hypocritical because of protesters like Mr. Reed.

He took the stand and denounced power companies, which he said are not interested in the

human rights of the citizens of this country.

"I came here because I respected the rights of Minnesota farmers," he said. "I'd like to tell you it was one of the great honors of my life that I was able to spend 10 days in a cell on a hunger strike with these people. It is this type of people that are going to shape the future of this country and the world."

Mr. Reed and 11 of the demonstrators refused to post \$300 bail after they were arrested and staged the hunger strike. They were released last week when their trial began.

Berkowitz, 25, was transferred before dawn yesterday from the Central New York Psychiatric Center at Marcy. A spokesman said he will be kept in a reception center, which has about 60 prisoners, and will not mix with the other 1,700 inmates.

load, he said there is "a problem of communication, both up and down" in the department that needs to be looked into.

"I am not looking for retribution, or heads to roll," he added. "I am looking only for constructive ways to improve the situation."

Some agents declined to discuss the matter. Those who did talk asked that they not be identified. They said they feared reprisals from above and damage to their careers.

"A lot of us are looking for other jobs," said an agent. "I sent out 13 applications yesterday. But things are tight."

The agents' frustrations came to light recently in connection with a congressional inquiry into overtime pay practices in the federal agencies. Some agents have been working 16 hours a day, seven days a week, and quite a few worked at least 800 hours of overtime last year, officials said.

While much of the strain has been caused simply by a shortage of agents — the result of department hiring ceilings — some agents contend the problem goes deeper.

One said that anybody with a gun is "the antithesis of what the State Department stands for." The managers of its security office tend to have a Foreign Service outlook and see the security office as merely a "stepping stone" to other things, he said.

John Thomas, assistant secretary for administration at the State Department, said the agents are "absolutely right" in many of their complaints and emphasized that he has already initiated steps to alleviate the problems. But, in addition to the continuing lack of manpower in the face of an increasing work-

Diabetes Study By U.S. Comes Under Criticism

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 14 (UPI) — Two doctors who spent three years analyzing a \$10-million government study of diabetes treatment said serious mismanagement invalidates the findings of the U.S. study.

The federal report, called the Universities Group Diabetes Program, questioned the use of insulin and other drugs in preventing such diabetes complications as heart attacks.

Dr. Charles Kilo and Dr. Joseph Williamson said research on the 1,027 patients treated in the program conducted at Washington University in St. Louis and 11 other medical centers. Dr. Kilo said this week that the government's conclusions "are in error and dangerously misleading."

When Dr. Kilo and Dr. Williamson excluded patients they considered not qualified for analysis, they found only three deaths among 69 patients on variable insulin doses, 10 deaths among 68 patients on fixed insulin doses and 12 deaths among 71 patients treated by diet alone. They concluded that patients treated by diet alone and without close control of their blood sugar face greater risk.

Example: The sawmill on the right is saying: "The miller's daughter is getting married!"

Sometime back in the 17th century, an inventive Dutch miller reasoned that by setting the mill's huge blades in certain positions he could broadcast messages to the whole village.

With its blades stopped at a 45° angle, his mill would be saying: "Taking a rest, no grinding this week."

Stopped in another position, and gaily decorated with flags and finery, his mill would shout out the joy of a wedding celebration.

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Unusual Brief Says State Trial Unfair

U.S. Seeks Reversal on Wilmington 10

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP) — The government said yesterday that it has uncovered evidence indicating that the so-called Wilmington 10 were denied a fair trial when they were convicted in connection with a 1971 firebombing incident during racial violence in North Carolina.

In what federal officials said may be an unprecedented legal move, the Justice Department filed a friend-of-the-court brief in federal court in Raleigh, N.C., aimed at throwing out the state convictions of the Wilmington 10 — nine black men and a white woman.

The only defendant who is still in prison is the Rev. Ben Chavis, who will not be eligible for parole until Jan. 1, 1980.

Although the others are free on parole, they also would benefit directly by a court ruling overturning the convictions, since they would no longer be bound by parole restrictions.

The government's petition is believed to be the first time that the Justice Department has sought, in a friend-of-the-court role, to overturn a state conviction.

Grounds to Doubt
In an 89-page legal brief, the department's civil-rights division said there were grounds to doubt whether the state's chief witness, Allen Hall, told the truth when he

testified that each of the defendants took part in the firebombing. Justice Department lawyers said that the prosecutor in the case, James Stroud, withheld from the defense an amended statement by Mr. Hall that cast doubt on his testimony.

"There is a reasonable likelihood that the jury's verdict might have been different had it known" what was in the statement, the legal brief said. And it said that Mr. Hall could then have been cross-examined about the apparent discrepancies in front of the jury.

Due-Process Clause
As a result, the Justice Department said, "one would conclude that the trial was imbued with a fundamental unfairness and was in violation of the due-process clause of the Fifth Amendment" to the Constitution.

Last January, North Carolina

Satellite System Planned by U.S.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP) — The U.S. government announced plans yesterday for a satellite communications system designed to keep communications operating during major disasters.

Under the plan, private industry would develop the system and then lease it to the government at a cost of \$20 million for the first five years. Bertil T. Tuma, director of the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency, said the government expects to award a contract in March and hopes to have the system operating by 1981.

Mr. Tuma said such a system is needed because "we still have many occasions where communications fail us entirely or are not present at all." He said private industry has the technology required for the system's development. He said emergency ground communications often are useless in a disaster because buildings and mountains often block microwave transmissions, even those coming from a mountain top.

Killer 'Son of Sam' Transferred to Attica
ATTICA, N.Y., Nov. 14 (UPI) — David Berkowitz, who pleaded guilty to killing six persons in New York City and wounding seven others and who called himself "Son of Sam," has been transferred quietly to the maximum-security prison at Attica, where he will work as a porter with a small group of inmates.

Berkowitz, 25, was transferred before dawn yesterday from the Central New York Psychiatric Center at Marcy. A spokesman said he will be kept in a reception center, which has about 60 prisoners, and will not mix with the other 1,700 inmates.

Mr. Tuma said such a system is needed because "we still have many occasions where communications fail us entirely or are not present at all." He said private industry has the technology required for the system's development. He said emergency ground communications often are useless in a disaster because buildings and mountains often block microwave transmissions, even those coming from a mountain top.

Gov. James Hunt Jr., reduced the sentences of the Wilmington 10, allowing all but Chavis to get out of prison this year. But Mr. Hunt said he was convinced they had a fair trial and that "the jury made the right decision."

The 10 were convicted of arson and conspiracy in connection with the burning of Mike's Grocery, a white-owned store, on Feb. 6, 1971. The firebombing occurred at the end of a week of racial violence that left one white man and one black man dead.

Russia Ratifies Treaty on Drugs

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 14 (AP) — The Soviet Union has ratified a treaty for international control of drugs such as mescaline, LSD (lysergic acid diethylamide), amphetamines, barbiturates and tranquilizers, it was disclosed yesterday.

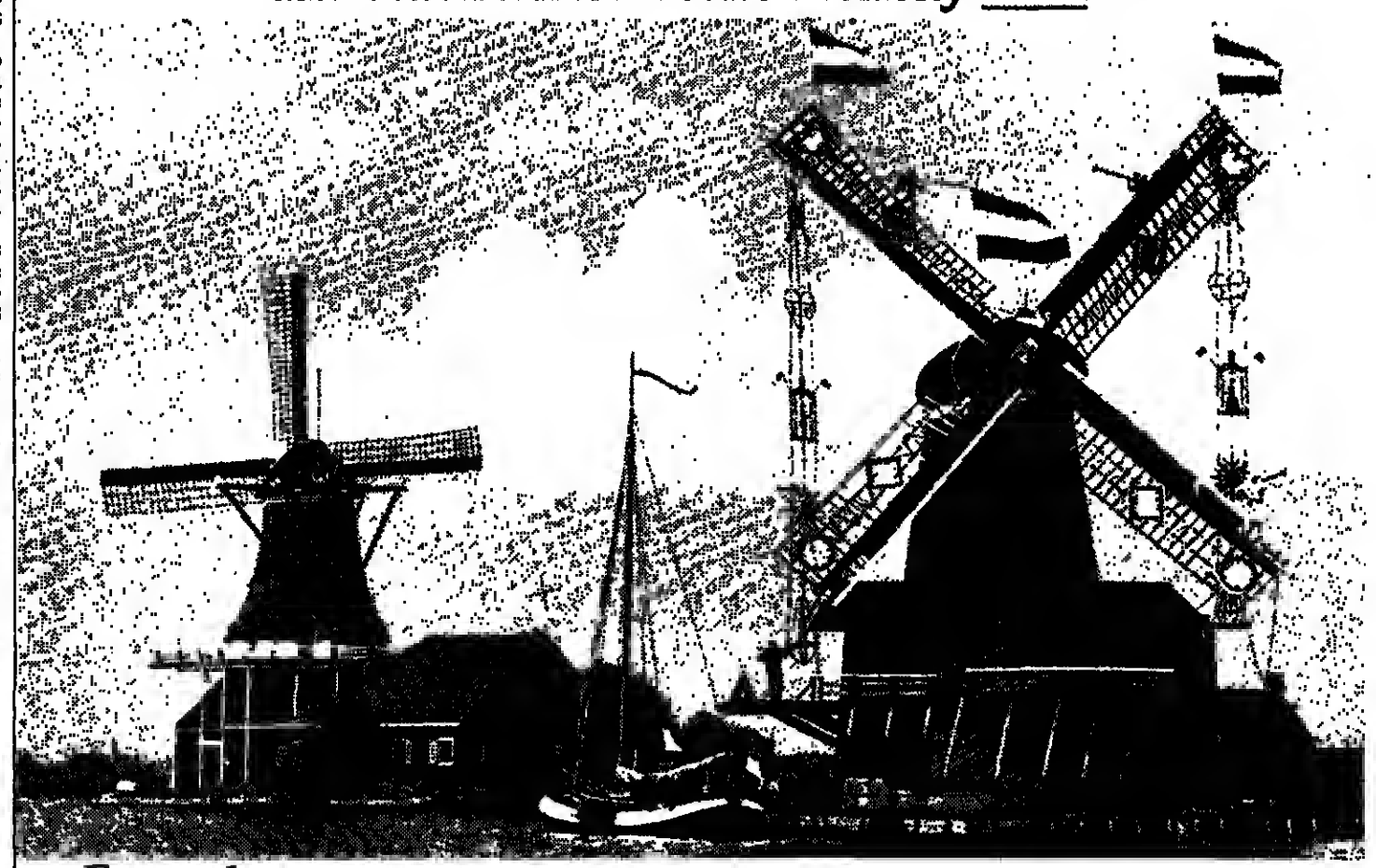
The Soviet instrument of ratification of the 1971 Vienna Convention on Psychotropic Substances reached the UN Legal Office on Nov. 3, an announcement said.

The Soviet Union is the 52d country to become a party to the treaty, which has been in effect since Aug. 16, 1976.

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find you're driving through one of them.

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THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY,
THE CONNECTING RAILWAY COMPANY,
THE DELAWARE RAILROAD COMPANY,
ERIE AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY,
THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
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THE PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE & WASHINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
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No. 70-347-J
No. 70-347-K
No. 70-347-L
No. 70-347-M
No. 70-347-N
No. 70-347-O

Secondary Debtors

NOTICE OF EXCHANGE AND AVAILABILITY OF NEW SECURITIES OF THE PENN CENTRAL CORPORATION

Pursuant to Orders entered by the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Reorganization Court), the Plans of Reorganization (Plans) for Penn Central Transportation Company and its Secondary Debtors became effective on October 24, 1978, (Consummation Date) at which time the name of Penn Central Transportation Company was

changed to The Penn Central Corporation. First Pennsylvania Bank N.A., and its agent, Fund/Plan Services, Inc., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania has been named Exchange Agent for the purpose of distributing cash and/or securities of The Penn Central Corporation to the claimants entitled thereto, pursuant to the Plan.

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Holders of the following securities will, upon surrender of such securities, be entitled to receive cash and/or securities of The Penn Central Corporation in accordance with the Plan:

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Kanawha & Michigan Railway Co.
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Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Rwy. Co.
3 1/2% Gold Mortgage Bonds Due 1997
Mohawk B. Malone Rwy. Co.
3 1/2% Consolidated Mortgage Bonds Due 2002
New Jersey Junction RR Co.
4 1/4% First Mortgage Bonds Due 1986
New York & Putnam RR Co.
4 1/4% First Mortgage Bonds Due 1993
New York Central & Hudson River RR Co.
3 1/2% Gold Mortgage Bonds Due 1997
New York, New Haven & Hartford RR Co.
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4 1/4% Series E General Mortgage Bonds Due 1984
Pennsylvania RR Co.
3 1/2% Series F General Mortgage Bonds Due 1985
Pennsylvania RR Co.
3 1/2% Series G General Mortgage Bonds Due 1985
Sturgis Goshen & St. Louis Rwy. Co.
3 1/2% First Mortgage Bonds Due 1989
West Shore RR Co.
4 1/4% First Mortgage Bonds Due 2361
New York Central RR Co.
5% Notes Due 1974
New York Central RR Co.
5 1/4% Collateral Trust Bonds Due 1980

New York Central RR Co.
5 1/4% Collateral Trust Bonds Due 1980
New York Central RR Co.
5 1/4% Collateral Trust Bonds Due 1980
Battle Creek & Sturgis Rwy. Co.
1st Mortgage 3% Bonds Due 1989
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Co.
3 1/2% Series C General & Refunding Mortgage Bonds Due 1974
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Rwy. Co.
4 1/4% Series A General Mortgage Bonds Due 1993
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Rwy. Co.
5 1/4% Series B General Mortgage Bonds Due 1993
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Rwy. Co.
4 1/4% Series E Refunding & Improvement Mortgage Bonds Due 1977
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Rwy. Co.
4 1/4% St. Louis Division First Collateral Trust Bonds Due 1990
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Rwy. Co.
4 1/4% Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Division Mortgage Bonds Due 1991
Connecting Rwy. Co.
3 1/2% Series A First Mortgage Bonds Due 1976
Elmira & Williamsport RR Co.
5 1/4% Income Bonds Due 2882
Pennsylvania, Ohio and Detroit RR Co.
2 1/2% Series E First Refunding Mortgage Bonds Due 1975
The Michigan Central RR Co.
4 1/4% Series C Refunding & Improvement Mortgage Bonds Due 1979
Northern Central Rwy. Co.
5 1/4% Series A General & Refunding Mortgage Bonds Due 1974

Northern Central Rwy. Co.
4 1/4% Series A General & Refunding Mortgage Bonds Due 1974
Northern Central Rwy. Co.
5 1/4% First Mortgage Bonds
Pittsburgh, Youngstown & Ashtabula Rwy. Co.
4 1/4% Series D First General Mortgage Bonds Due 1977
Pittsburgh, Youngstown & Ashtabula Rwy. Co.
5 1/4% Series C First General Mortgage Bonds Due 1974
Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington RR Co.
4 1/4% Series C General Mortgage Bonds Due 1977
Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington RR Co.
3 1/2% Series E General Mortgage Bonds Due 1978
Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington RR Co.
3 1/2% Series F General Mortgage Bonds Due 1979
Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington RR Co.
5 1/4% Series B General Mortgage Bonds Due 1974
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis RR Co.
5 1/4% Series A General Mortgage Bonds Due 1970
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis RR Co.
5 1/4% Series B General Mortgage Bonds Due 1975
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis RR Co.
3 1/2% Series E General Mortgage Bonds Due 1975
United New Jersey RR & Canal Co.
2 1/4% General Mortgage Bonds Due 1976
United New Jersey RR & Canal Co.
4 1/4% General Mortgage Bonds Due 1973
United New Jersey RR & Canal Co.
4 1/4% General Mortgage Bonds Due 1979
United New Jersey RR & Canal Co.
3 1/2% General Mortgage Bonds Due 1973
New York Bay RR Co.
3 1/2% Series A First Mortgage Bonds Due 1973

STOCK OF SECONDARY DEBTORS

Beech Creek RR Co.
The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago
and St. Louis Rwy. Co.
Cleveland and Pittsburgh RR Co.

The Delaware RR Co.
Erie and Pittsburgh RR Co.
The Michigan Central RR Co.
The Northern Central Rwy. Co.

common capital
common preferred
capital (guaranteed 7%)
special guaranteed
betterment 4%

capital
capital
capital
capital

The Philadelphia and Trenton
RR Co.
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne &
Chicago Rwy. Co.

Pittsburgh, Youngstown & Ashtabula
Rwy. Co.
The United New Jersey RR
and Canal Co.

capital

common preferred
original guaranteed 7%
guaranteed special 7%

preferred

capital

SPECIAL NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF PENN CENTRAL COMPANY COMMON STOCK

Pursuant to the Plan of Arrangement for Penn Central Company, the holder of all of the stock of Penn Central Transportation Company, confirmed by the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania and in accordance with an agreement between the Trustees

of Penn Central Transportation Company and the Penn Central Company, the Exchange Agent will accept Penn Central Company common stock and deliver in exchange The Penn Central Corporation common stock allocable to Penn Central Company under the Plan.

EXCHANGE PROCEDURES

A Letter of Transmittal with Instructions for surrendering any of the above listed securities of Penn Central Transportation Company or of the Secondary Debtors in exchange for cash and/or securities of The Penn Central Corporation has been mailed to each holder of these securities as of October 24, 1978, whose address was known. A Transmittal Form with Instructions for surrendering the common stock of Penn Central Company in exchange for the common stock of The Penn Central Corporation has been sent to all holders of record of Penn Central Company common stock

as of October 24, 1978. These documents were not mailed to many holders whose identities are not known because their securities are in bearer form or whose addresses are unknown. If you own any of the securities listed above and you have not received either a Letter of Transmittal or a Transmittal Form, you may obtain a copy by completing the form below and mailing it to the Exchange Agent. Separate Letters of Transmittal must be submitted for each Penn Central Transportation Company or Secondary Debtor issue of security you surrender for exchange.

SPECIAL NOTICE CONCERNING BONDS NOT TO BE ACCEPTED FOR EXCHANGE AT THIS TIME

The Indenture Trustees under the following mortgage indentures have filed appeals from the Reorganization Court's approval of the Plan:

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad
(NYC RR Co.) Refunding and Improvement Mortgage
4 1/4% Series "A" Bonds and 5 1/4% Series "C" Bonds
due October 1, 2013;
New York Central and Hudson River Railroad
Consolidation Mortgage 4 1/4% Series A Bonds
due February 1, 1988;

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad
Lake Shore Collateral 3 1/2% Bonds due February 1, 1988;
New York Central and Hudson River Railroad
Michigan Central Collateral 3 1/2% Bonds
due February 1, 1988;

New York Central Railroad
6 1/4% Collateral Trust Bonds due April 15, 1990;
Penn Central
6 1/4% Collateral Trust Bonds due April 15, 1990;
Mohawk and Malone Railway
First Mortgage 4 1/4% Bonds due September 1, 1991

The Reorganization Court has prohibited distributions to any bondholder of an issue represented by an indenture trustee taking an appeal, until otherwise ordered. The Court has reserved jurisdiction to direct the distribution of whatever amounts of cash or securities to which such bondholders are ultimately determined to be entitled as a result of the

appeals or proceedings on remand after the appeals. Consequently, at this time, the Exchange Agent will not accept any of these securities for exchange. If you deliver for exchange any of these bonds, the Exchange Agent will return the bonds to you.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO CERTAIN PRE-BANKRUPTCY CREDITORS OF PENN CENTRAL TRANSPORTATION COMPANY OR THE SECONDARY DEBTORS

The Plan provides that, with the exception of those contracts specifically assumed in accordance with the Plan, all pre-bankruptcy executory contracts of Penn Central Transportation Company or the Secondary Debtors are rejected as of June 21, 1970, with respect to the Penn Central Transportation Company; as of July 13, 1973, with respect to the United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company; or as of July 12, 1973, with respect to all other Secondary Debtors. Pursuant to Orders entered by the Reorganization Court, no person, corporation, governmental unit or other entity having a claim against Penn Central Transportation Company or any of the Secondary Debtors arising out of the rejection of a pre-bankruptcy executory contract will be entitled to participate in the Plan, UNLESS such claimant files with the Proofs of Claim Administrator of The Penn Central

Corporation a proof of claim on a specially authorized form on or before December 29, 1978. Proofs of claim not so filed will be barred forever. You may send your request for this prescribed form to

Proofs of Claim Administrator
The Penn Central Corporation
3210 IVB Building
1700 Market Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103

Proofs of claim previously filed in respect to such claims are not required to be refiled.

THE PENN CENTRAL CORPORATION

First Pennsylvania Bank N.A.
c/o Fund/Plan Services, Inc.
P.O. Box 8717
Philadelphia, PA 19101

Please send a Letter of Transmittal with Instructions in respect to the Plans of Reorganization for Penn Central Transportation Company, Debtor, or any Secondary Debtor, or a Transmittal Form with Instructions in respect to the Plan of Arrangement for Penn Central Company to:

Name _____ (Please Print)
Street _____
City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____
Name of Bond _____
Name of Stock _____



DOUBLE ANNIVERSARY — Princess Anne, who was celebrating her fifth wedding anniversary, and Prince Charles, marking his 30th birthday, found themselves together yesterday at Victoria Station in London as members of a royal welcoming party for Portuguese President Antonio Ramalho Eanes, who arrived at the start of a three-day state visit to Britain.

Used in Gas, on Crops

U.S. Study Finds Crop Chemical Lethal

By Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (NYT) — A chemical produced in large quantities and widely used as a gasoline additive and fumigant for crops has proved to be the most potent cancer-causing substance ever found in the animal test program of the National Cancer Institute.

The substance, ethylene dibromide, also called EDB, for 1,2-dibromoethane, is among nearly 300 chemicals thus far tested in this way by the institute.

In studies in which large doses were fed through tubes to rats and mice, ethylene dibromide produced a high incidence of a variety of cancers in both male and female animals, with the first tumors showing up in as little as 12 weeks after the study began. The animals developed cancers of the stomach, lungs, liver and blood vessels; the death rate was so high that the experiments were discontinued after they had run only half the planned course.

The institute said it considered that its findings indicated a potential threat to human health.

About 350 million pounds of EDB were produced in 1976. Ninety percent of it is used in leaded gasoline as a scavenger for lead to keep it from accumulating in engine parts. The EDB-lead salt is instead emitted in the exhaust. Five percent of the total production is used as a fumigant in soils and on grains, fruits and vegetables.

Workers Exposed

The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health estimates that 9,000 workers are exposed to EDB in manufacturing plants. In addition, about 650,000 gasoline attendants and 9,000 agricultural workers are exposed. Although foods are not supposed to contain any measurable residues of the chemical, small amounts have been detected in some products using newer measuring instruments, according to experts at the Environmental Protection Agency.

EDB is a chemical relative of ethylene dichloride, used in the manufacture of the plastics chemical vinyl chloride, which has caused liver cancers in exposed workers. According to a National Cancer Institute study released in September, ethylene dichloride caused cancers of the stomach, uterus, respiratory tract and mammary glands in rats and mice.

The gasoline additive is also related to a pesticide chemical known as DBCP, for 1,2-dibromochloropropane, which was shown a year ago to cause sterility in exposed workers. EDB has been used as a substitute for DBCP since its use was banned last year. However, a Cancer Institute spokesman said that EDB also adversely affected the testicles of the test animals.

Manufacturers of EDB say that their studies of exposed workers have disclosed neither any increased cancer risk nor any problem with sterility. The Ethyl Corp. of Baton Rouge, La., which is the largest producer of EDB, at its plant in Magnolia, Ark., said that workers producing the chemical for up to 10 years showed no decrease in sperm count or reduced rate of births.

Other companies, including the Dow Chemical Corp. of Midland, Mich., which have produced EDB for half a century, said no increased incidence of cancer had been found among exposed workers. Both

Ethyl and Dow said that their plants had been operating at well below the current standard for exposed workers of 20 parts of EDB per million parts of air.

The Environmental Protection

Agency is expected to announce a decision in January on whether to ban or restrict use of EDB. The agency has been gathering information and comments relevant to such action since December.

Mesrine Replies to Paris Police,
Denying Details of Kidnap Raid

PARIS, Nov. 14 (AP) — The Paris daily Le Matin published an open letter today from Jacques Mesrine, France's public enemy No. 1, in which he said that his sole aim in life was to fight for the abolition of maximum security areas in French jails.

He said that aim was behind his attempt Friday to kidnap the judge who sentenced him to 21 years in jail for armed robbery. The police have since found two apartments he used as hideouts in the city, stocked with arms, police-band radios and a bulletproof vest.

In the handwritten letter to Commissioner Serge Devos, head of the Paris detective squad, Mesrine said that maximum security prisoners are "arbitrarily treated like caged dogs . . . with the sole aim of destroying them." The letter was authenticated by Mesrine's fingerprints.

Mesrine escaped from a maximum security prison near Montreuil, Canada, in 1972, made a second dramatic escape from a French prison the following year, and broke out of La Sante prison last May.

Mesrine also accused Mr. Devos of launching a campaign to "dirty me," which he said was abetted by a fascist press. Le Matin is Socialist newspaper.

Mesrine said he did not hit the judge's granddaughter during the kidnapping attempt and never used "the kind of language which thrives in your police stations."

"I sprayed some gas so I wouldn't have to hit her," Mesrine wrote. "Everybody inhaled it . . . including myself."

Mesrine, who praised France's Socialist Party as being the only party capable of extending social justice, concluded his letter with: "My regards, Devos, and good hunting."

Lawyer Says He Believes
Ray Killed King Alone

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP) — Trial lawyer Percy Foreman testified yesterday before the House Select Committee on Assassinations that his interviews convinced him that James Earl Ray alone assassinated Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. in the hope of becoming a white hero.

Ray admitted in a lawyer-client interview that his conspiracy story involving a mysterious contact named Raoul was a fake, Mr. Foreman testified.

In another interview, he said, Ray said that he left the assassination rifle and belongings with his fingerprints on them behind in Memphis because he wanted former prison friends to know that he had killed Dr. King.

Ray thought shooting Dr. King would make him a hero to whites, Mr. Foreman told the committee.

Charge Denied

Denying Ray's charge that Mr. Foreman coerced him into pleading guilty, the Houston lawyer said the plea was Ray's idea because Ray knew that otherwise he would be executed for Dr. King's murder.

Ray is serving a 99-year prison sentence as King's convicted assassin.

Terrorist Gets
Furlough From
German Prison

BERLIN, Nov. 14 (UPI) — Horst Mahler, one of the founders of the Baader-Meinhof terrorist gang, was released from Tegel Prison on furlough today in the belief that he has repented, justice authorities said.

West Berlin Mayor Dietrich Stobbe opposed letting the 42-year-old disbarred lawyer out, but Gerhard Meyer, head of the city Justice Department, contended that Mahler has reformed since he was sentenced to a 14-year term seven years ago and he won out.

Federal Prosecutor Kurt Rebmann, whose predecessor was murdered by members of the Baader-Meinhof gang, also had expressed "massive objections" to the furlough.

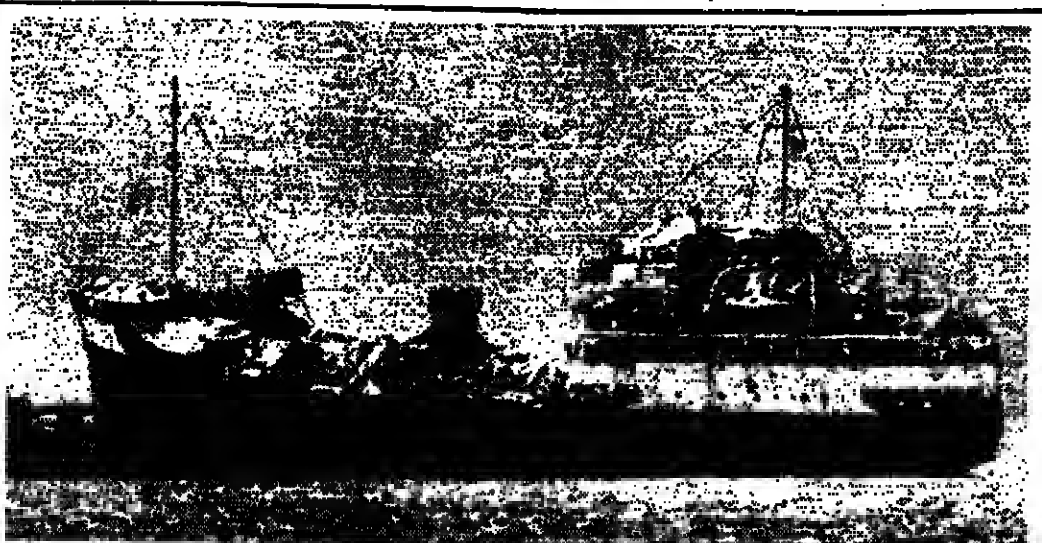
Authorities did not disclose how long Mahler would be allowed out under the convict rehabilitation program that allows criminals considered reformed to leave prison for a limited time.

Nor would they say where Mahler was spending his furlough because, they said that he had been threatened by German terrorists still loose for breaking with them.

MEMORIAL NOTICE

You are invited to a memorial service in honor of Janet Flanner at 4 p.m. Thursday November 16th at the American Cathedral 23 Avenue George V, Paris 8th.

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The Hai Hong anchored in Malaysia waters with 2,500 Vietnamese Refugees.

Malaysia Weighs Plight of Refugees

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Nov. 14 (UPI) — Malaysia's foreign minister said today that his country was still considering granting sanctuary to 2,500 Vietnamese refugees crammed aboard a small freighter.

Refugees aboard the 1,600-ton Hai Hong, anchored off Port Klang, 20 miles west of Kuala Lumpur since Thursday, vowed to stay put and issued an appeal to international organizations for food, milk and medicine.

Malaysia and other governments have been unwilling to accept the Hai Hong refugees because of reports that the ship is owned by a syndicate that sent the vessel to Vietnam to collect passengers for \$2,000 each.

Ethiopia's Ogaden Remains Very Much a War Zone

By Brian Jeffries

TAYIN WATER WELLS, Ethiopia (AP) — The lookout perches atop a thorn tree and squints against the morning sun, alert for any sign of Ethiopian troops on the horizon. Around him hundreds of his fellow guerrillas move quietly through the bush, encircling the town of Kebri Dehare.

The war in the Ogaden is less visible than it was a year ago, but it continues nonetheless. In the barren countryside 400 miles east of Addis Ababa, life goes on as it has for generations; nomads raising their camels, sheep and goats on the parched brush. Only when one approaches the battlefield is it apparent that this desert in eastern Ethiopia is at war.

Four reporters driving down a dusty road suddenly confront a war as a guard steps forward, calmly levels his gun and orders them to

halt. A second guerrilla emerges from the bush to question them. Other men armed with automatic rifles step out of hiding, ready to open fire in case of trouble.

In March, the Ogaden was the scene of fierce battles pitting these ethnic Somali guerrillas of the Western Somali Liberation Front (WSLF) and regular troops from neighboring Somalia against the Ethiopian Army and thousands of Cuban troops.

The Ethiopians and Cubans, helped by Soviet advisers, mounted a counteroffensive that drove the Somali troops back to their homeland and recaptured major settlements from the guerrillas.

Control Towns

The insurgents since have been forced to fight a hit-and-run war. The Ethiopians, with Cuban help, still control the major towns, but the WSLF is attempting to strengthen its hold in the countryside and encircle the towns.

WSLF spokesmen say they want to free the area from Ethiopian rule and form a completely independent state. Diplomatic observers say such a state would then probably merge with Somalia.

The jeep trip from the Somali border to the outskirts of the front-line town of Kebri Dehare made it

clear the WSLF is in control of the eastern Ogaden region and has the support of the population.

The Tayin Water Wells area, about 18 miles east of Kebri Dehare, was as close as the visiting journalists were allowed to travel toward the Ethiopian strongholds.

Asad Bedel Gaboose, a WSLF military commander, was in his headquarters hidden in the hills near Kebri Dehare. The command post, always on the move, was set up beneath a tarapulin slung be-

tween trees and overlaid with branches. Inside, radio operators received telegraph reports from field positions.

Guerrillas slept on the ground, wrapped in blankets of homespun cloth. An automatic rifle, a pair of suede boots and perhaps a light-weight uniform are their possessions.

Cmdr. Asad, 30, said he has been fighting the Ethiopians since 1963. He said his guerrillas held the Ethiopians under siege in Kebri

Dehare, the nearby village of Dhure and the town of Werder. The Somali positions around Werder, however, were being rocketed and strafed by Ethiopian fighters, the commander said.

"Until recently, the aim of the Ethiopians and their allies was to get control over the population in the areas where they live," he said. "Now they are fighting solely to insure that supplies reach their troops and to dislodge our guerrilla forces from their supply lines."

Ahmed Hussein Haile, a member of the WSLF central committee, said the guerrillas have been able to gain enough strength since the March setbacks to be active from the Djibouti railroad in the north of the Ogaden to the Kenyan border in the south.

U.S. Advisers on Foreign Bribes Held Immune From Prosecution

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (UPI) — The Justice Department says that there are no grounds for prosecution of State Department officials who apparently told U.S. businessmen how to make foreign payoffs before laws were passed making such bribes illegal.

The issue came up recently when Chicago attorney Alexander Hehmann wrote a letter to the Justice Department and the Wall Street Journal outlining what he was told at the State Department in 1974.

The man to whom the letter was addressed, Assistant Attorney General Philip Heymann, said he had little indication that government officials knew about specific payoffs abroad and said: "You have to think very hard about it before prosecuting such a case."

Mr. Heymann noted that the law forbidding overseas payoffs was not in effect at the time of the 1974 briefing he mentioned in his letter. Because of this, he said the Justice Department could prosecute no one.

Mr. Hehmann, who contends government encouragement of bribes would make U.S. prosecution of businessmen impossible, said that State Department officials were right to share their information. "If they didn't know about it, they would be incompetent, and if they did know about it, they owed it to us to tell us about it," he said.

In his letter, Mr. Hehmann described a 1974 briefing at the State Department for a business group going to Saudi Arabia. He said he asked about the practice of bribery and was told "such payments were probably best handled through a properly connected agent and were especially expected in Saudi Arabia."

He said that the businessmen were told the going rate was "from 5 to 20 percent, depending on the political situation and the nature of the project."

Pope Confirms Willebrands

VATICAN CITY, Nov. 14 (AP) — Pope John Paul II today asked Cardinal Johannes Willebrands, the archbishop of Utrecht, to remain as president of the Secretariat for Christian Unity, the Vatican body in charge of contacts with non-Catholic Christians.

The Rev. Romeo Panciroli, the Vatican spokesman, said that the pope has confirmed in their jobs all cardinals and other ranking prelates in the central administration of the church. Under church law, all posts had automatically expired on the death of John Paul I, Sept. 28.

The spokesman said, however, that he could not confirm whether the prelates were reinstated in their posts for a full five-year term or whether the pope reserved the right to replace them before the five years are up.

Exploration Is Considered

Asteroids Show New Appeal to Scientists

By John Noble Wilford

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (NYT) — Asteroids used to appeal to poets more than scientists. An asteroid was the home of the young hero in Antoine de Saint-Exupéry's charming tale "The Little Prince." There the prince lived and cared for a single, beautiful flower. And when he set out to travel, he used other asteroids of different sizes, shapes and colors as stepping-stones of discovery.

For a long time scientists ignored these small rocky fragments that litter the solar system. To astronomers, even the largest asteroids were a nuisance, mere points of unrevealing light in their telescopes. "Venus of the sky," cursed many an astronomer, as fast-moving asteroids left faint smears of light on long-exposure telescopic photographs, obscuring astronomy's more cosmic vistas.

But the scientific attitude is changing. More and more astro-

nomers are studying asteroids, plotting orbital tracks and analyzing physical and mineral properties. What they see through telescopes suggests that asteroids may be the purest examples of primordial material in the solar system and, perhaps, rich sources of metals and water for future colonies in space.

And it just may be that scientists now have in their hands for the first time close-up photographs of a couple of asteroids, a fact that has aroused their curiosity all the more and inspired some preliminary planning for spacecraft missions to explore and eventually exploit the asteroids.

Mars' Two Moons

The photographs, taken by the Viking spacecraft circling Mars, are of that planet's two tiny moons, Phobos and Deimos. They are seen as odd potato-shaped bodies. Phobos is about 16 miles long, and Deimos is only half that size. They

are pocked with craters and covered with a dark gray mantle of loose rock. Phobos is scored by numerous long, parallel grooves 300 to 600 feet wide; Deimos appears to be much smoother and to have a surface covering of finer-grained soil.

Phobos and Deimos could be debris left over from the origin of Mars itself or, as scientists increasingly believe, asteroids that wandered close enough to be captured by Martian gravity.

According to a report by Drs. Joseph Veverka and Peter Thomas of Cornell University and Thomas Duxbury of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, the discovery of grooves on Phobos and not on Deimos and the presence of more loose surface material on Deimos raise a question: Which one of them is more typical of other small objects in the solar system? "Future spacecraft exploration of small asteroids," they said, "should resolve this interesting issue."

Space-flight engineers at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's center for planetary exploration, say that missions to asteroids are "less blue-sky than you might think." One of the big technological hurdles will be the development of a reliable, compact propulsion system capable of operating at low thrust for years and years. Such a system, using solar energy and called "ion drive," is expected to be ready for missions in the early 1980s.

Scientists are debating which asteroids to explore first.

Some Close to Earth

Of the billions of asteroids — one of them, Ceres, is 575 miles wide, but most range from a few miles wide to about the size of a basketball — about 1,800 have been charted well enough to be potential targets. The Trojan class of asteroids, with orbits out in the vicinity of Jupiter, are probably too far away. But about 40 asteroids, the so-called Apollo and Amor groups, are known to intersect or approach Earth's orbit; Eros, for example, came within 14 million miles of Earth in 1975.

Geologists and proponents of space-colonization concepts favor aiming for Earth-approaching asteroids. They propose an unmanned mission in the mid-1980s to rendezvous with an asteroid and spend some time photographing it and prospecting for resources.

By the early 1990s, they think, it should be possible to make a round-trip flight to an asteroid, landing there and returning a small rock sample. Eventually, manned spacecrafts might attach themselves to asteroids and, like towboats, push them into Earth orbit where they could be mineral lodes for a space colony or for Earth.

Planetary scientists would prefer to start with a multiple-rendezvous mission to the "main belt" — the region between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, where asteroids are most abundant. Over several years an unmanned ion-drive spacecraft could visit, for a few months each, asteroids of different sizes and characteristics. It could make observations through remote sensing and by dropping probes to the asteroids' surfaces.

Legionnaires' Disease Reported to Affect Brain

By Harry Nelson

ATLANTA, Nov. 14 — In addition to causing pneumonia, the organism responsible for Legionnaires' disease can affect a number of other organs, including the brain, scientists disclosed here yesterday.

Scientists attending an international conference here on Legionnaires' disease repeatedly referred to mental confusion, delirium, hallucinations and even seizures in a significant number of patients, as well as disorders of the kidneys, liver and gastrointestinal tract.

The scientists speculate that the Legionnaires' disease organism, which has been tentatively identified as a bacterium, although in some ways it behaves like other kinds of disease-causing organisms, may be manufacturing a poisonous chemical that gets into the blood and circulates throughout the body causing the symptoms in various organs.

Scientists at the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta developed a blood test in January, 1977, that makes it possible to identify victims of Legionnaires' disease and to distinguish them from victims of other types of pneumonia caused by viruses or other bacteria.

European Occurrences

The Atlanta center, together with the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases and the World Health Organization, is sponsoring the conference. Cases of Legionnaires' disease have now been identified in a number of European countries.

Dr. Mitchell Cohen, a hospital epidemiologist for the Center for Disease Control, reported on a study under way at Wadsworth Veterans Administration Hospital in Los Angeles to learn the source of the outbreak that has infected 56 persons there since the hospital opened in March, 1977. Sixteen have died.

He said the study so far indicates that the source of the infection is somewhere in the hospital or on the grounds rather than in the surrounding community.

The patients with the highest risk of getting the disease are those on drugs that suppress the body's immunity system. One group of such patients are kidney-transplant recipients, who receive suppressant drugs to prevent their bodies from rejecting the new kidneys.

Because of the high risk, he said the hospital stopped doing kidney transplants last winter after learning that half of the kidney recipients — six out of 12 — contracted Legionnaires' disease.

"I believe that Legionnaires' disease is occurring in other hospitals as a hospital-acquired infection, but there appears to be something in the environment that makes it higher at Wadsworth," Dr. Cohen said.

Altogether in the United States there have been 453 identified sporadic cases (those occurring independent of one another, not part of an outbreak) of the disease and 558 cases associated with 10 separate outbreaks.

The Center for Disease Control estimates that the actual number of cases occurring each year in this country is between 15,000 and 40,000.

Ever since the disease first became known following an outbreak among members of the American Legion at a convention in Philadelphia in July, 1976, a high correlation has been noted between cigarette smoking, excessive alcohol consumption and the risk of contracting the ailment.

This caused some researchers at the conference to question whether the confusion and liver damage seen in some patients might not be because of alcoholism. However, several scientists, including Dr. David Gregory of Vanderbilt University in Nashville, Tenn., the locale of one U.S. outbreak, cited cases of confusion in persons he said were not smokers or drinkers.

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Outreach from Peking

It is scarcely two years since the death of Mao Tse-tung, and suddenly the world is bustling with Chinese emissaries to the remote and alien lands, far beyond the ken of the Chinese revolution and of ancient China itself. An inscrutable People's Republic as an arbiter of power in Asia and the world has long been a fact. But China as a seeker after the arms and technology and, yes, the business of the West is something never before seen, not even in the heyday of China trade a century and a half ago.

The "opening" is both political and economic. It began with the startling visit of Chinese Premier Hua Kuo-feng to Eastern Europe earlier this year, and was most dramatically solidified by the treaty of peace and friendship with Japan signed in Tokyo last month. Less spectacular, but more substantial, are the commercial and technical arrangements, especially the arms sales, which roving Chinese officials are concluding or talking about in Western Europe. Meanwhile, Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping has been visiting Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore to define Chinese leadership in Southeast Asia.

The West is responding with alacrity. U.S. Energy Secretary James Schlesinger has visited Peking and expressed interest in helping

the Chinese develop their coal industry. General Motors would like to "modernize" China's automobile plants. There are rumblings of Chinese-U.S. cooperation in looking for oil in the South China Sea. And Inter-Continental Hotels has a \$500 million contract to build half a dozen tourist palaces in major Chinese cities.

The knee-jerk reaction to this is that China is trying to develop its economic and technological strength for the continuing struggle with the Soviet Union, and the Americans, at least, are cautious about seeming to be in the position of arming China against the Soviet Union. Certainly the people in Peking still see themselves, in the role of Mao's heirs, as guardians and banner-bearers of the "correct" form of Marxism-Leninism. But they understand thoroughly that such leadership depends mightily on physical strength.

No doubt the West also understands this, if somewhat less thoroughly. What it does see is that the vast Chinese market, so long vainly dreamed of by its entrepreneurs, is creaking open at last. For the moment, then, ideology and even the millennial mysteries of Chinese ways can be relegated to second place. "Do not look down at the precipices," said Mao. Here is one thought that bids fair to become, for the present at least, a widely accepted sentiment.

Battle of the Dollar

If the president has his way — and most economists think he will — the year-long decline of the dollar in foreign currency markets should be checked, at least for now. Mr. Carter's decision to intervene directly on the dollar's behalf, backed up by sharp increases in interest rates, should counter the psychology that has lowered the dollar's purchasing power abroad by an average of 16 percent. That is good news for inflation fighters: every 10 percent dip in the dollar overseas translates into 1/4 percent more inflation at home.

But the tough new stand, designed to deter purely speculative attacks on U.S. currency, may eventually clash with domestic growth objectives, and the fact remains that no one has yet found a long-term solution to international exchange instability.

The many reasons for the long slide of the dollar can all be boiled down to one: The Carter administration, unlike some of our major trade partners, has placed a higher priority on jobs and growth than on price stability. Rapid growth raised the demand for imports, thereby pushing the U.S. foreign trade balance deeply into deficit. White House concern for prosperity and apparent indifference to the dollar's exchange value sent the international financial community scurrying for safer havens — Switzerland, Japan, West Germany — in which to park their money.

The resulting depreciation of U.S. currency was unlikely to continue much longer. Cheap dollars have greatly improved the competitive position of U.S. exports, and foreign products are beginning to be priced out of the U.S. market. Both the Japanese and West German economies, moreover, have been showing increased signs of life, helping boost the worldwide demand for U.S. goods. But changing trade patterns do not show up in the statistics for many months, and it takes even longer for them to penetrate the minds of money traders in Zurich or Abu Dhabi. Carter, who could no longer afford much time to curb inflation, decided to act.

From now on, the Treasury will intervene in currency markets, buying dollars with funds from a war chest of gold bullion and borrowed foreign currencies. Equally import-

ant, the Federal Reserve has been encouraged to take a firmer stand against inflation, tightening credit and reassuring foreigners that their dollar investments are secure. With hundreds of billions of dollars sloshing around the money markets, a wave of panic selling could still overwhelm the Treasury's considerable resources. But unless the administration waffles, or West German and Japanese expansion ends, the market probably will respect the rescue effort.

A stable dollar relieves one significant source of pressure on prices, and may itself counter the self-fulfilling pessimism about our ability to control inflation. Some analysts fear that high interest rates will have unwanted side effects, such as a serious decline in housing construction and increased costs for local government loans. For the moment, however, the risks seem bearable. More disturbing is the fact that the program offers no practical promise of stabilizing exchange rates in coming years.

President Carter's advisers long resisted the temptation to rescue the sliding dollar because they hoped to affirm the principle of a free exchange market. By allowing currency values to "float" freely against one another, they thought, the government could better concentrate on domestic economic problems. As the dollar debacle illustrates, however, this theory has not worked well. Washington's benign neglect did have the desired effect of forcing West Germany and Japan to stimulate their economies. But in the meantime, the allies' diplomatic feathers were ruffled, wide swings of exchange rates distorted trade patterns, and few governments resisted the urge to fiddle surreptitiously in the money exchanges.

The president's economists now implicitly acknowledge that strictly hands-off policies are impractical, but they have no desire to go back to fixed exchange rates. Instead, they want a set of rules for occasional intervention. But as long as most nations are unwilling to accept greater international control over their economies, it is hard to see how the "managed float" can succeed. This chapter of "The Perils of the Dollar" may have been resolved, but there is no satisfactory script for the next chapter, and the next.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Royal Progress

Prince Charles of Britain turned 30 on Tuesday, a shocking bit of news to those of us who remember the baby prince cooing in the arms of his mother, or toddling around Buckingham Palace — it seems like yesterday. His mother was queen four years before her 30th birthday. Fortunately, Charles has had more time to enjoy his princelikehood and to ease past the decade of his 20s, without having to bow his head beneath the crown.

This is as it should be; for like a little learning, a monarch in his 20s (God save the Queen, of course) is a dangerous thing. In one's 20s one thinks like a pre-Columbian. The world is flat; and on the 364th day of one's 29th year, the dragons of decrepitude will undoubtedly surface, flashing their den-

tures. It is only when one finally reaches one's 30s that one realizes what the new world of responsibility means, what vast possibilities — perhaps even happiness — lie at the coast of maturity.

Not that we would wish to foist the metaphor of the new world on the bonnie prince. He is not of our world, nor in truth does he seem to suffer from the failings of young people generally, having appeared, in the past few years, especially, to be mature enough for anything, including a kingdom. He is moderate and gracious, which is more than can be said of Charles II. And he has a good head on his shoulders, which is more than can be said of Charles I. Long live he.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 15, 1903

PARIS — The art world is saddened by the death last week of one of the great masters of the impressionist school: Camille Pissarro. His warmth and generosity had made him an endearing figure to many painters, and among those who sought his advice were Gauguin, Van Gogh, and Cezanne. Pissarro was born in the Virgin Islands in 1830, and educated in Paris. His first exposition was in 1859, when he was nearly 30, and showed clear signs of the Barbi-zon school. Adopting Seurat's divisionism in the 1880s, he returned in his last years to a freer interpretation of nature.

Fifty Years Ago

November 15, 1928

BERLIN — Dr. Louis P. Berne, one of the pioneers and most distinguished practitioners of the new technique called "plastic surgery," has just arrived from Italy where he performed a number of facial operations, among his patients being relatives of Mussolini. "Mussolini was much impressed with the operations," said Dr. Berne, "but he emphasized that no Italian lucky enough to be born with a Roman nose should ever want to see it changed." Dr. Berne, originally trained as a sculptor, has spent much time operating on victims of the Great War.



A Long War Ahead

By Tom Wicker

MAPUTO, Mozambique — A strong but disheartening impression emerges from brief visits to the three most involved of the five "front-line states" that have been working for independence and black majority rule in Zimbabwe, now known as Rhodesia.

Conversations with African and Western sources in these three nations — Zambia, Tanzania and Mozambique — all tend to support the view that by comparison to six months ago the unity of the front-line states, hence their collective power to affect events in the Rhodesian struggle, has been weakened.

At the same time, mostly because of the same developments, the tenuous relationship between the two wings of the Zimbabwean Patriotic Front — one headed by Robert Mugabe, the other by Joshua Nkomo — probably has been weakened, too.

The front still is generally considered to be winning the guerrilla war within Rhodesia. In September alone, a net of 1,490 whites — a record — took what is sometimes called the "chicken run" and fled the country.

Accord Unlikely

But development within the front-line states and the front itself, if they are accurately perceived, make a negotiated settlement and a multiracial Zimbabwe less likely than they seemed last April at their meeting with representatives of the United States and Britain at Dar es Salaam.

Front-line disunity is so palpable that a ranking Tanzanian official said recently, "There is no front-line anymore." He was speaking ironically but his remark reflected numerous visible strains, beginning with those caused by "secret" talks between Ian Smith and Joshua Nkomo, an initiative pushed by Zambia and Nigeria (not a front-line state, but one deeply interested in southern African liberation).

President Julius Nyerere, of Tanzania, ostensibly because he feared treachery by Smith, was the leading force in putting an end to the Smith-Nkomo talks. President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, Nkomo's leading patron, speaks with restraint about Nyerere but officials around him, as well as Nkomo himself, make no secret of their bitterness. They believe Nyerere torpedoed the talks because he feared they would result in pre-eminence for Nkomo over Mugabe in a Zimbabwean government.

President Samora Machel of Mozambique — where Mugabe's forces have their base — supported Nyerere in his opposition to the Smith-Nkomo meetings. And he is reliably reported to be bitter at Kaunda for another reason — Zambia's reopening of its border with Rhodesia.

Kaunda justified this action on grounds that Zambia's economy was being stifled, particularly owing to the need for fertilizer shipments before the present planting season. But Machel, too, has closed

Mozambique's border with Rhodesia, and his country also has suffered considerable economic hardship as a result.

Machel did not attend an Oct. 29 front-line "summit" in Dar es Salaam and there is much evidence that his anger at Kaunda was the reason. One Mozambican official close to the president angrily accuses Kaunda of having reopened his border more for political than for economic reasons — "to buy votes" in the forthcoming Zambian elections.

As if these were not problems enough for the front-line states, all save Botswana are distracted by some form of external military attack — Mozambique and Zambia from continuing Rhodesian air and ground raids on Zimbabwean nationalist bases and refugee camps, Angola from South African pursuit of Namibian nationalists and support of the disident Angolan army of Jonas Savimbi, Tanzania from Uganda's invasion of the northwestern border region west of Lake Victoria.

Patriotic front unity, never very strong, almost certainly has been weakened by the same principal events — the Smith-Nkomo meet-

ing and the opening of the Zambian-Rhodesian border. The former not only excluded Mugabe but the settlement formula discussed would have placed him second to Nkomo in a Zimbabwean government. Yet, it is Mugabe's guerrillas who are doing the most extensive and successful fighting within Rhodesia.

The border opening not only gave Rhodesia a political lift. It eased Nkomo, who is sheltered in Zambia, to announce that his forces would not attack the rail line carrying shipments to that country through Rhodesia. Mugabe's forces have said only that they will continue military operations as usual. Some trains to Zambia already have been attacked, by parties so far unknown.

Thus, the two patriotic front factions are more wary of each other and the weakened front-line state coalition is less able to bring concerted pressures to bear on them. So the war that only a few months ago seemed reasonably near a negotiated settlement now seems more likely to be fought out to the bitter end, with great loss of life, accelerating white flight from Rhodesia, and unhappy consequences for the economic future of Zimbabwe.

Vatican's Ostpolitik Turns a Page

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — "The Kremlin has been keeping a close eye on the weather vane and now knows what kind of wind is blowing on the Roman Catholic Church. But it still doesn't know where the big ship Vatican is going to touch land."

Moscow's uncertainty, as explained by an observer in Warsaw, is the result of an equation in which all the new factors have been combined for the first time.

The first non-Italian pope in five centuries, the first Pole and first citizen of a Communist country on the throne of St. Peter, John Paul II is also the first pope to have been born after the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution and the first to know personally what it is to be a worker (he was employed in a factory during the German occupation of Poland), to have lived in the context of a socialist state, to have had the experience of contacts with "Communist" Catholics and with a Communist government and to have openly denounced a totalitarian regime in the name of human rights.

Officially, the Soviet Union — where the press needed no less than 10 days of reflection before publishing in the weekly Novy Mir the pope's picture and a comment on his legitimate belief that there is no reason to fear that relations between the Vatican and Eastern Europe have reached a dangerous turning point.

Fruit of Detente

The new pope immediately declared that he would continue to follow the principles that guided his predecessors and that he would seek to enlarge the Vatican's diplomatic network, and its worldwide dialogue, "to include all those who are common good of society."

Despite this evident goodwill, analysts in the Kremlin are convinced that a page has definitely been turned in the Vatican's Ostpolitik.

The new pope does not speak to be identified, said recently, "but he understands Russians very well."

The Vatican's Ostpolitik was the fruit of detente between the two

superpowers. Only six months after the Cuban missile crisis, on March 7, 1963, Pope John XXIII conferred with Alexis Adjuvoni, the editor in chief of Izvestia, as well as son-in-law and special envoy of Nikita Khrushchev.

"The only things that divide us are diametrically opposed concepts," that is, very little," said the pope at the end of the audience which, in effect, inaugurated the Vatican's Ostpolitik.

The church has followed this policy for 15 years. Under Paul VI, the successor of John XXIII, the church refused to choose between two forms of society, between two political blocs. It proposed that points of contrast be played down in favor of points of contact even if this step-by-step policy meant that the Vatican had to accommodate itself to what Mr. Agostino Casaroli, the Vatican's Kissinger, called the "specificity of the Soviet phenomenon."

This accommodation included the Vatican's total and "fraternal recognition" of the Russian Orthodox hierarchy, where, as it is openly said in Moscow, even some of the bishops are atheists, "who never have spoken in defense of the persecuted faithful — not to mention the nonbelievers. Furthermore, in the name of realism, the Vatican also forced its martyrs — the Hungarian Cardinal Mindszenty and the Ukrainian Shipiy — to stay quiet after their return to the West."

Silent

And when the Vatican remained silent in 1972, after a Lithuanian student burned himself to death to protest the persecution of the church, it was a thunderous and deafening silence.

The Kremlin view of the new Vatican can be reduced to a few basic points. Overall, the accession of Cardinal Wojtyla to the papacy means that the Holy See will adopt an Ostpolitik with a more human face than has been the case up to now. According to a Polish specialist in religious matters, in the past, only the demands of certain bishops — those of Chile, for example — were legitimate and progressive, while similar requests from

Anthony Sampson From London:

In the light of this sanctions fiasco, the justification for maintaining the secrecy of cabinet meetings appears still more dubious.

LONDON — Who really takes the decisions at the top of the British government, and how? The mystery at the heart of the unwritten constitution has always fascinated and exasperated students of politics, but never more so than in the past few weeks, in the arguments about the breaking of oil sanctions to Rhodesia.

To be specific: Did Sir Harold Wilson really not know (as he claims) that oil was being allowed to go through to Rhodesia in 1969, with the connivance of his own civil servants; and if not, why not? How can a prime minister evade such a responsibility?

The central puzzle lies in the nature of the British cabinet itself, which has preserved much of its secrecy ever since its very existence was secret, as the council of the king's private advisers. Since those days, the Thursday meetings of the cabinet and the general subjects that come before it, have become well known. But many big decisions can be made which never come before the full cabinet.

The machinery for this is the cabinet committee, a group of ministers appointed by the prime minister to deal with a specialized subject; but the actual names and scope of these committees have been jealously guarded. Journalists and political scientists have repeatedly demanded to know who was thus secretly settling the future of their country; and four months ago the weekly New Statesman — with a new-found investigatory zeal — managed to uncover the names of the committees in this "secret constitution."

Callaghan's Stand

But the present prime minister, James Callaghan, has still insisted, like his predecessors, that they and their members should remain secret. In a confidential minute to his colleagues, (also leaked to the New Statesman and published last week), Mr. Callaghan explained that disclosure "might lead to argument about the status of the decision or demands that it should be endorsed by the full cabinet."

To reveal the names of the committee chairmen would make it harder for the prime minister to make changes, and would make members of Parliament want to question chairmen in the Parliament; and any disclosure would be "more likely to whet appetites than to satisfy them."

But what this really means is that a prime minister can carefully choose his own committee, circumventing both the full cabinet and Parliament, to push through a surprise policy. The practice, of course, is time-honored. There has always been some kind of shifting "inner cabinet" — like that which

Sir Anthony Eden assembled in 1956 to plan the secret Suez adventure. Since then the suspicious have grown, that the full cabinet can be a facade behind which both the prime minister and senior civil servants can manipulate critical decisions.

Into the Open

These concerns have now come into the open in the debates about the breaking of oil sanctions, following the publication of the report by the lawyer, Tom Bingham. Its most sensational document reveals how in February, 1969, the British oil executives met with civil servants and a cabinet minister, George Thomson, to discuss the "swap" arrangements that had been made to allow French oil into Rhodesia — a flagrant breach of the spirit of sanctions. Accounts of this meeting were sent to, among others, a secretary to the prime minister, Harold Wilson; but in the parliamentary debate last week Mr. Wilson firmly denied that he had ever seen the crucial document, and he quickly shifted the responsibility back to these familiar unlovable bogeys, the multinational oil companies.

Mr. Wilson's profession of ignorance has been treated with widespread scepticism, not only by the cabinet ministers involved, George Thomson (now Lord Thomson), and the suspicion remains that Mr. Wilson, while publicly declaring the necessity for sanctions, was carefully turning a blind eye to the deliberate loophole. The arrangements that had been made between the oil companies and civil servants never came before the full cabinet, and any democratic control was effectively avoided.

Complaints

All this appears to support the recurring complaints against the secret workings of the cabinet; that they give far too much scope for the prime minister to evade the objections of his colleagues; and that they enable civil servants to make their own cynical bargains behind a sham cabinet facade. In the unfolding story of how sanctions were broken, the senior civil servants appeared all too anxious to agree with the oil company executives; and at least two of them later joined the oil industry themselves.

In the light of this sanctions fiasco, the justification for maintaining the secrecy of cabinet committees appears still more dubious. For when Mr. Callaghan complains that their disclosure "might lead to argument about the status of the decision," he is really touching at the heart of the public's suspicion: that the secret committees are intended to by-pass democracy.

Films in Paris

'Sorcerer': Wages of Remakes

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Nov. 14 (IHT) — "Sorcerer" (at the Emittage and the Chuvy Ecolles in English) is an American remake of the late H.G. Clouzot's admired film, "Wages of Fear." As is the case with all remakes — there seems to be not a single exception to contradict the rule — it is merely a pale ghost of its former self, perhaps partially because it has received an all-out Hollywood production.

"Wages of Fear" was derived from a novel by Georges Arnaud, an exponent of what was once known as "red-blooded adventure." Writing in the tradition of Jack London and Rudyard Kipling, his life story topped his tallest tale.

Born in Montpellier, he completed his studies of law and political science in Paris, enlisted in 1939, was captured by the Germans and escaped from a prison camp. On his return to France he was charged with the murder of his father and spent 17 months behind bars awaiting trial. Acquitted, he left for Venezuela, and his famous novel was the fruit of his observations there.

He also wrote a remarkable play, "Les Avez les Plus Doux," inspired by his detention in prison; it depicted the brutal treatment accorded a man condemned to execution. His vivid work has a gripping authenticity that is unforgettable, as is — to those who have met and talked with him — the author's extraordinary, deep-running personality.

Dangerous Cargo
His celebrated story takes place in an oil-well settlement in the Latin-American wilds. A derrick blows up, probably due to sabotage, and ignites a conflagration in which many workers are killed. Panic flares with the flames; to halt the raging fire's spread, it is deemed necessary to bring in high explosives. The cargo is too dangerous for air transport, and must be loaded onto two trucks. Four men with shifty pasts, evading local justice, volunteer as drivers, unable to resist the alluring salaries proposed.

The perilous journey tests their courage and perseverance as they fight their fears. The nitroglycerin quivers at each bounce along rough jungle paths and mountain roads; they narrowly avoid a bandit attack and ingeniously overcome problems of road blockage and swamplands. Yet despite their fortitude, they do not survive.

William Friedkin, who made the exciting "French Connection," has directed, rewritten and rearranged — eschewing the wise show-business adage, "Never change a hit."

The first hour or more is devoted to elaborate exposition, flashbacks of the lives of the four truck-drivers. One is a hired assassin (Francisco Rabal), another an Arab terrorist on the lam (Amidou), the third a bankrupt Panamanian speculator (Bruno Cremer) and the fourth a New Jersey gangland creep trying to duck underworld vengeance (Roy Scheider).

In the original the secrets of the men were disclosed more discreetly and to better dramatic effect. Here the adventures of the harrowing expedition are so mechanically reproduced that they might have been mapped by Baden-Powell for a Boy Scout exercise.

Memories of Charles Vanel, Peter Van Eyck and Yves Montand of the first version overshadow the present players, save for Amidou, whose Arab on-the-run role was inserted and is conveyed plausibly and with some depth.

Linu Brocka's "L'Assaut" from the Philippines (at the Saint-Severin in its original version with French subtitles) is an arresting novelty. Taking the sturdy premise of Benavente's "La Malquerida,"

and such French drawing-room dramas as Donnay's "L'Amour et la Guerre," Brocka has transplanted it from Spanish farmstead and Parisian salon to the slums of Manila. He has provided it with exotic oriental coloring, but it is basically unaltered.

The youthful lover of an aging woman becomes obsessed by the fresh beauty of her adolescent daughter. The girl, observing the means to pay back her mother's harsh treatment, uses the situation to her own considerable advantage and the bitter struggle heads for a violent climax. Brocka has presented his passion-ridden tale with unswerving realism and drawn from its sex dual — with Mona Lisa, an imposing actress, as the insatiable older woman, and Hilda Koronel, a stunning starlet, as the cunning daughter — scenes of high dramatic voltage. Both direction and performance are excellent throughout, and the namby-pambyism vis a vis love scenes that has hitherto shackled the Philippine cinema is thrown off here with a sweeping gesture.

"Les Rendez-vous d'Anna" of Belgian director Chantal Ackerman (at the Imperial Parke, the UGC Opera and the Saint-Andre des Arts) meanders for more than two hours from one railroad station to another, from Germany to Belgium and from France to Switzerland, transporting a gun-chasing, a discouraging madonna of the day coaches, on her vain quest for human communication.

This monotonous travelogue is interrupted by encounters with chance acquaintances who are often extremely loquacious but to whom our heroine does not seem to be giving full attention. There is no real relationship between any of the participants; an ambiguous emptiness hovers over all. Apparently the spectator is called upon to supply the missing information, and the yawning gaps will doubtless irritate, in certain reviews, an inordinate amount of twaddle about "austere style."

The subject is a tired chestnut: the difficulty of communication between people. But to pose this ques-

Police Horses Are Phased Out Of Roman Parks

ROME, Nov. 14 (AP) — The elegant police horses that long have graced and patrolled the national parks here are being retired after years of service — with many of them apparently headed for the slaughterhouse.

About 75 horses, all over 15 years old, have been phased out in an Interior Ministry economy drive; the patrolling will be done by cars. Twenty-six of the animals were sold in an auction earlier this week. Horse butchers paid around 500,000 lire (about \$600) a head.

The transactions were called a tragedy by Rome's daily newspaper *Il Messaggero*.

None of the horses is known to have been slaughtered yet, but there seems no organized movement to save them, either. Another daily, *Paese Sera*, says that unless an animal-loving notable intervenes — it suggests French actress Brigitte Bardot, who has campaigned widely against seal-slaughters — no such campaign will be mounted.

This was the second recent controversial decision here involving horses. The city's communist government has decreed that horse buggies will no longer be permitted to circulate at such popular places as the Trevi Fountain, the Colosseum or Piazza Navona.

tion the author must establish communication with the audience. The Ackerman script discloses all the elements of drama save originality, insight, imagination, character, wit, humor, philosophy, cultivated viewpoint, intelligent action and interpretative fantasy.

"Passe Montagne," the first film of Jean-Francois Stevenin (at the Saint-Andre des Arts and the Olympic) is filled with overwhelming nostalgia for the cow pastures. Done in impressionistic fashion, it tells of a city white-collar worker who drives to the Jura mountains and is there converted to the beauties of wild life by the disarming friendship of a utopian hermit. Stevenin undertakes the part of the hospitable bumpkin, and the plump Jacques Villaret is the refugee from metropolis. "I would rather sit on a pumpkin and have it all to myself than be crowded on a velvet cushion," wrote Thoreau, which aptly summarizes the film's message.

An Old-Fashioned Swedish Tavern in Stockholm

By Jan Sjöby

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 14 (IHT) — Less than a man's age ago, this beautiful, water-locked city was aglow with small Amsterdam-like "brown cafes," serving food, beer and coffee at moderate prices. The beer was admittedly lousy, the coffee was weak and the food was geared for cast-iron Swedish stomachs — fried salt herring with onions, potatoes and cream sauce; super-called Baltic "chimsweap," a mini-herring blackened over charcoal or on an ungreased cast-iron slab; Swedish "beefsteak" with onions that was tough but delicious for a man with reasonably sound molars.

Back in Stockholm recently for a quick visit, I complained to a group of students in a fairly posh hotel bar about the astronomical local prices for food and drink.

The customers were a mixed lot, ranging from brickmasons and stevedores to gentlemen of the press and associate professors, meaning anyone who couldn't afford the roughly \$1.50 for a more luxurious repast at one of the more "respectable" establishments.

The cafes were as diversified as the clientele; there were bad places, indifferent places, good places and excellent places.

Alas, that has changed — the brown cafes have been turned into hamburger joints, Chinese restaurants and pizzerias. Others have metamorphosed into imitation pubs bearing not the slightest resemblance to the public houses in Britain and Ireland.

The chief attraction is not the bar but the dimly lit gaming-rooms with one-armed bandits and roulette tables, and the clientele isn't playing with or for Monopoly money. Conversation in the casinos is difficult because of cardroom-splitting jukeboxes in constant operation.

But one remarkable exception is the Kloster Pub, formerly known as the Kloster Cafe, in central Stockholm. It opened in the St. Clara section in 1896 and hasn't changed much since 1912, when it moved to its current location. St. Clara was the hub of the conservative press, but the relocation was near Nour Bantorget (known as Stockholm's "Red Square"), which housed the editorial offices of the now defunct daily *Social-Demokraten* and the headquarters of the National Labor Federation. The Kloster Pub was thus more popular and more accessible to radical reporters and editors than to their conservative colleagues back in St. Clara.

I lived in Stockholm in the early and middle '60s, and used to drop by from time to time. The beefsteak-with-onions was quite acceptable, and so was the salt



The perilous journey of "Sorcerer" is a pale shadow of the original.

Eating Out

An Old-Fashioned Swedish Tavern in Stockholm

"Try Kloster Pub," said one, "best deal in town."

Misgivings
With some misgivings, I went there the other day at around 3 p.m. The place was more or less the same: the patina on the wooden table tops and benches, the dark wood wainscoting, the allegorical paintings on the canvas strips overhead (still all but obliterated by the exhalations of generations of smokers). The only real difference was that you ordered your meal and picked up your beer at the bar, then found a table. The matronly waitresses have been replaced by fleet-footed Greek and Spanish

waiters who deliver your plates to your table. The portions are generous and solidly Swedish — and the prices are reasonable, at least by Stockholm standards.

"We serve the cheapest beer in town," said the barmaid.

Speaking of beer: last year the new government did away with "middle beer" and substituted something called "people's beer," in effect the same 2.8 slop that used to be misnamed "pilsner."

Kloster Pub, Vasagatan 50, Stockholm; a modest but quite decent meal is about 25 crowns (about \$4.75).

Wine

'New Beaujolais' Hits the Bistros

By Jon Winroth

THEIZE, France, Nov. 14 (IHT) — A mad scramble begins tonight at midnight as trucks of every size from mini-vans to great semis roar out of the villages of the Beaujolais onto the turnpike heading north for Paris. Tomorrow is the legal release date for new Beaujolais.

Bistros and wine stores will be crowded with clients eager for a taste of the first wine of 1978. Their customers won't be disappointed for this year's wine is all but perfect and there is plenty of it.

Rising Prices
Contrary to other regions, Beaujolais produced well this year, 1.2 million hectoliters, enough to fill 160 million bottles. Prices, no one will be surprised to hear, are already rising over those of last year's small, mediocre crop.

If the average price for a 215-liter piece is 1,250 francs (about \$290), some have been sold for as much as 1,357 francs, according to Jean Garlon, a grower in this lovely village of other stone houses. But Beaujolais will probably sell very well whatever the price because it is so good this year.

Garlon says that old-timers claim they haven't seen such a marvelous fall and harvest since 1912. Things were not so promising earlier in the year. Spring was late and cold, which retarded the flowering of the vine. This inevitably meant a late harvest, which usually makes for poor wine. After last year's miserable crop, the growers were despondent.

As Garlon's wife Marie-Claude says, "You have to have a sturdy character to be a grower. It's a difficult profession. You're always in doubt until the grapes are actually fermenting in the vats."

But the sun came out in September and it stayed warm right through most of October and the

harvesting. The growers turned jubilant, for the late sun ripened the grapes beautifully yet they retained a perfect balance of acidity. This year's wines are unbelievably fruity, rich in the raspberry-like flavor for which Beaujolais is famous.

The *crus*, while nowhere near ready and not legally available before Dec. 15, are just as promising, but they are likely to sell for at least twice as much as simple Beaujolais. The general expectation seems to be that Beaujolais and Beaujolais-Villages will sell well this year but that the *crus* (Brouilly, Morgon, etc.) may price themselves off the consumer's table.

They are likely to start high in price and fall later if the clientele refuses to go along. Much of the price boom is caused by Swiss and German buyers whose overvalued currencies make Beaujolais cheap at any price.

For a taste of new Beaujolais, try these bistros, all of which are well known for the quality of their wines: La Cloche des Halles, 28 Rue Coquilliere (1); Henri IV, Pont Neuf (1), opposite the statue of its namesake; Le Rubis, 10 Rue du Marche Saint-Honore (1); La Tarte, 24 Rue de Rivoli (4), open Sundays but closed Tuesdays; Au Petit Bacchus, 13 Rue du Cherche-Midi (6), closed Sundays and Mondays; Au Sauvignon, 80 Rue des Saints-Peres (6); Tourrette, 70 Rue de Grenelle (7); Mo Bourgogne, 133 Boulevard Haussmann (8); Le Rallye, 267 Rue du Faubourg Saint-Martin (10); Le Rallye, 6 Rue Daguerre (14), closed Sundays and Mondays; La Royale, 80 Rue de l'Amiral-Mouche (14); Aux Negociants, 27 Rue Lambert (18); Chez Serge, 7 Boulevard Jean-Jaures, St-Ouen (Metro: Marie de St-Ouen).

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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1039-1043.

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ESCORTS & GUIDES

MARHABA IN PARIS I



Rembrandt, "Self-portrait" (1631), Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam.

Rembrandt country is Rabobank country.


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Yankees Sign Red Sox' Tiant As Free Agent

By Murray Chass

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (UPI) — The New York Yankees, who lost Mike Torrez to archrival Boston in last year's free-agent market, opened this year's free-agent sales by snatching Luis Tiant away from the Red Sox yesterday.

Tiant, the aged, Cuban-born right-hander, agreed to pitch for the Yankees for at least the next two years at about \$250,000 a year, then serve as the team's director of Latin affairs for at least 10 years after he retires. His total package could reach about \$850,000.

As a pitcher, Tiant will be counted on to perform as he has in 204 victories spanning 15 major league seasons. As director of Latin affairs, a position that sounds as if it ranks in the State Department, Tiant will scout players in Mexico and other Latin American countries after his career.

"Luis can be a fantastic asset for us in Latin American countries after his career," Al Rosen, the Yankee president, said at a Yankee Stadium news conference. "There's a lot of talent in those countries and Luis condescended to work for us on that basis."

Eight Years in Hub

First, however, the Yankees expect Tiant to be an asset worth at least 15 victories a year, including perhaps a few over the Red Sox, for whom he pitched the last eight seasons.

In signing Tiant, who says he will be 38 years old Nov. 23, the Yankees get a pitcher who is at least six years older than Torrez, but who cost about \$1.5 million less. This year Torrez won 16, lost 13 and had a 3.96 earned-run average for the Red Sox while Tiant, after a 7-0 start, finished with a 13-8 record and a 3.31 ERA.

The Red Sox offered Tiant a one-year contract for \$250,000, but he wanted a longer-term deal for security so he opted for free agency. "I didn't want to go into the draft," Tiant explained in heavily accented English yesterday.

A Second Chance

"I think it was unfair what they did to me," he continued. "They let me go to the free agent draft and said I could take it or leave it. They told me they would only give me a one-year contract but I need security for my family. I'm looking out for number one. They gave me a chance to go back to the big leagues. I appreciate that. But I did well for them. I know I can still pitch. Not just pitching but winning. That's the important thing for me."

Tiant, who left Cuba in 1961 and has never returned, was considered washed up as a major league pitcher after six years with Cleveland and one with Minnesota. However, about midway through the 1971 season, the Red Sox resurrected him and he proceeded to win 20 or more games three times for them.

Red Sox Office Calm

BOSTON, Nov. 14 (UPI) — Buddy Leroux, a Red Sox vice-president, said yesterday that he was not surprised to see Tiant sign with the Yankees, but that the right-hander had been given an offer by Boston that most players would not refuse.

"We offered him a very lucrative contract with incentive clauses down the road which made it so that he would have been well off financially in the years ahead," Leroux said in a telephone interview. "The contract was based on performance. He was looking for some long-term guarantees. We felt in the best interests of the Red Sox that we could not go that route," Leroux said.

Fisk Upset

Catcher Carlton Fisk said he saw the signing of Tiant as a big lift for the world champion Yankees.

"It has nothing but a negative, psychological impact on the Red Sox and a positive psychological impact on the Yankees. And so much of what goes on between the Red Sox and Yankees is psychological," Fisk said on a radio show.

"I never had the faintest worry Tiant would not be with the Red Sox. I didn't think the Red Sox could afford to let him go, especially to New York," Fisk said.

"To let a pitcher slide through your fingers is psychologically he can beat a team by going out to the mound. It doesn't matter how old you are, it's how good you are."

Luis Tiant

Gura Stays With Royals

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 14 (UPI) — Pitcher Larry Gura, who passed up a more lucrative offer, agreed yesterday to a five-year contract to remain with the Kansas City Royals after he tested the free-agent market.

The terms of the agreement were not disclosed. Gura, the first player to be selected by 13 teams and the Royals in the Nov. 3 re-entry draft, became the first re-entry player in the three drafts to sign and play in his original team. The 30-year-old left-hander posted a 16-4 record and a 2.72 ERA during the last season.

"I'm happy to be in Kansas City because everyone told me they hoped I would stay there," said Gura. "Like I said, I went out on the open market to see what I'm worth and I found out."

"There was one larger offer and there were some smaller ones."

Transactions

Baseball

KANSAS CITY ROYALS—Signed Larry Gura, pitcher, to a five-year contract.

NEW YORK YANKEES—Signed Luis Tiant, pitcher, to a two-year contract.

Los Angeles Dodgers—Signed Tommy Lasorda, manager, to a one-year contract. Re-signed Jim Lefebvre, coach.

Football

NEW YORK JETS—Signed Steve Whitworth, linebacker.

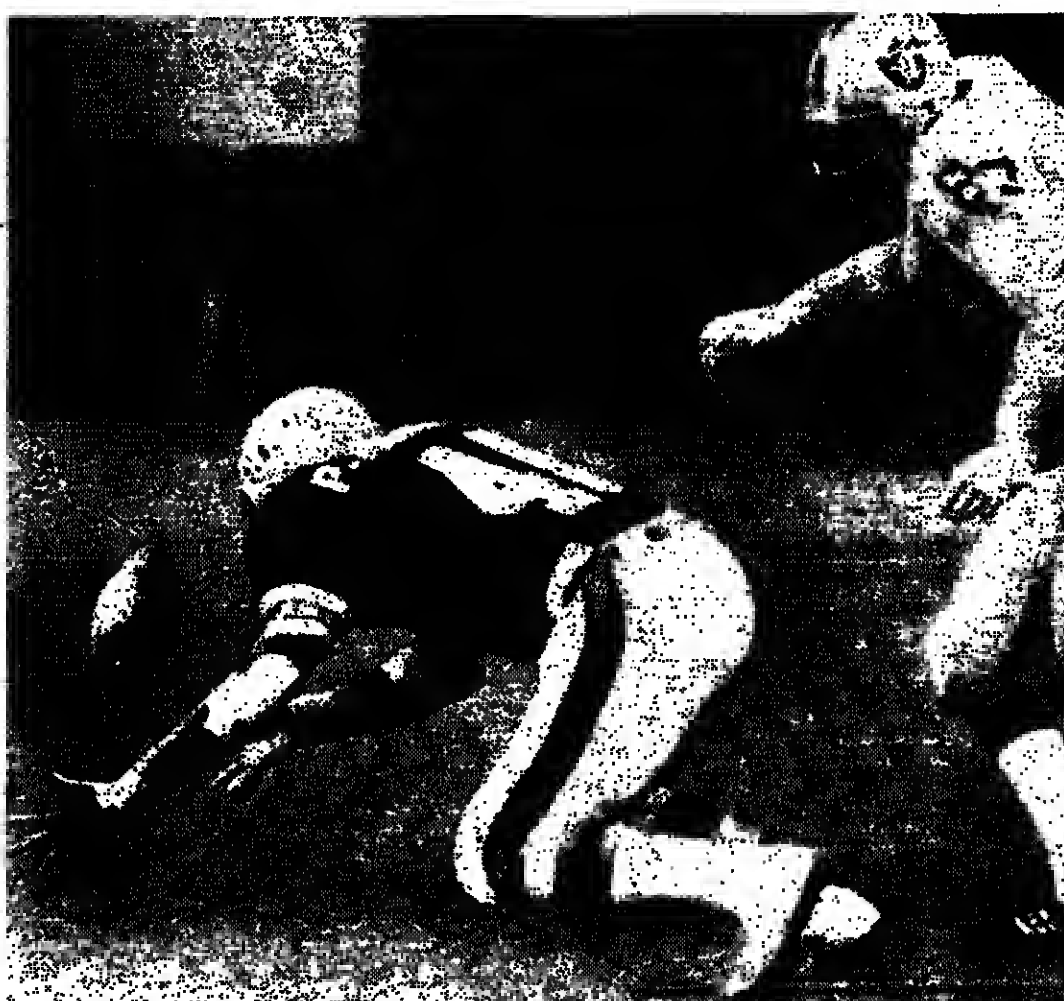
Hockey

NEW YORK RANGERS—Signed Don Awrey, defenseman, to the Colorado Rockies for an undrafted amount of cash.

BIRMINGHAM BULLS—Signed Wayne Wood, forward, to San Diego of the Pacific Coast Hockey League. Re-signed Ernie Whatche, goaltender, from Phoenix of the PCHL.

Record for Walker

PAOLO ALTO, Calif., Nov. 14 (UPI) — Neal Pike broke the world record for the 20-kilometer walk here with a time of 1 hour 21 minutes 38 seconds, the Sequoia Sports Club reported. The old record of 1:23:12 was set by Roland Weiser of East Germany at the European championships earlier this year.



Fullback Pete Johnson (dark jersey) tries to recover a fumble by a Cincinnati Bengal teammate as linebacker Ted Hendricks of the Oakland Raiders moves in. Johnson came up with the ball.

Stabler Leads Raider Victory

CINCINNATI, Nov. 14 (UPI) —

Ken Stabler passed for three touchdowns and Neal Colzie returned a fumble 32 yards for another score to lead the Oakland Raiders to a 34-21 victory over the Cincinnati Bengals in a National Football League game here last night.

Stabler's scoring passes of 25 yards to Dave Casper, 11 yards to Morris Bradshaw and 5 yards to Raymond Chester helped the Raiders raise their record to 7-4 and tie Denver for the lead in the AFC West Division.

The Raiders, who saw a big lead shrink to 27-21 midway through the final quarter, got a game-clinching 11-yard touchdown run from Mark van Eeghen with about two minutes left.

The Bengals, who lost their 10th game in 11 starts, got touchdowns

on Ken Anderson's passes of 25 yards to Isaac Curtis and 10 yards to Archie Griffin and on Pete Johnson's 4-yard run — enough scoring to keep Oakland on edge throughout the contest.

Trailing 27-7, entering the final quarter, Cincinnati rallied for two touchdowns in seven minutes and had two potential game-winning drives halted by interceptions late in the period. As it was, Anderson threw 50 passes in the game, completing 30 with 4 interceptions.

Fumbles by two Cincinnati rookies enabled the Raiders to jump off to a 13-0 lead.

Late in the first quarter, running back David Turner fumbled and Colzie scooped the ball up and ran for a touchdown. Early in the second period, wide receiver Don Bass

fumbled away a pass reception, with Oakland's Mike Davis recovering on the Cincinnati 33.

A few plays later, Stabler passed to Chester for a touchdown.

Marchbroda Stirred Up

BALTIMORE, Nov. 14 (AP) — Ted Marchbroda, the Baltimore Colts coach, said yesterday that he is angry over comments by reporters and opposing players and coaches that quarterback Bert Jones might be faking a shoulder injury, and called the remarks stupid.

"What would be the point of faking it? Do you believe we held him out of nine games as a joke? Their accusations and insinuations are stupid."

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
New England	9	3	0	.750	277	177
Miami	8	5	0	.615	277	267
NY Jets	6	5	3	.545	253	249
Baltimore	6	6	0	.500	253	249
Buffalo	3	8	0	.273	196	252

Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Pittsburgh	9	2	0	.818	276	149
Houston	7	4	0	.636	267	188
Cleveland	5	6	0	.455	226	180
Cincinnati	5	6	0	.455	226	180
San Diego	1	10	0	.091	131	218

Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Denver	7	4	0	.636	276	149
Oakland	7	4	0	.636	276	149
Seattle	6	4	0	.600	255	232
San Francisco	6	4	0	.600	255	232
Kansas City	5	6	0	.455	226	228
Los Angeles	5	6	0	.455	226	228

Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Washington	8	3	0	.727	219	169
Atlanta	7	4	0	.636	242	164
Philadelphia	4	5	0	.444	247	161
NY Giants	4	5	0	.444	247	161
St. Louis	3	6	0	.333	148	213
Green Bay	7	4	0	.636	262	171
Minnesota	7	4	0	.636	262	171
Tampa Bay	4	7	0	.364	167	195
Detroit	4	7	0	.364	167	195
Chicago	3	8	0	.273	191	214

Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Los Angeles	9	2	0	.818	216	126
Atlanta	7	4	0	.636	162	104
New Orleans	6	4	0	.600	246	210
San Francisco	1	10	0	.091	151	225

Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Oakland 24, Cincinnati 21						
Buffalo at Tampa Bay						
New England at New York Jets						
Philadelphia at New York Giants						
San Diego at Dallas						
San Francisco at Cleveland						
Atlanta at Cincinnati						
Los Angeles at Pittsburgh						
Detroit at Oakland						
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Observer

Rockwell & Partner

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Norman Rockwell and I never saw things eye to eye when we worked together on the Saturday Evening Post. Norman was illustrating covers and I was trying to sell the finished product. The selling was hard labor.



Baker

I would strap on my roller skates, sling a canvas bag containing two dozen Saturday Evening Post covers over my shoulder and begin my ringer door-to-door sales pitch.

"Want to buy a Saturday Evening Post?" As the week progressed, it became tinged with subtle pathos: "You don't want to buy a Saturday Evening Post, I suppose?"

During the final day or two of each week's sales campaign, when the imminent arrival of next week's batch of Posts loomed like the Wehrmacht massing on the borders of the soul, I would post myself at a strategic traffic light and dart among idling cars shouting, "Saturday Evening Post!"

In good weeks, the sales profit ran as high as 25 cents, which, even though a nickel could buy three apples in those days, did not strike me as the kind of revenue that was going to induce J.P. Morgan to put out the red carpet when I arrived to establish a line of credit.

It was clear to me that the fault was largely Norman's. Although I was only eight, or nine, or ten at the time, I had seen enough of the mass market to realize that Norman's vision of reality was hopelessly askew. The world whose doorbells I rang bungled for tales of illicit passion, gore and depravity, and was shameless about saying so.

Mounting three flights of stairs on wheeled feet, hanging at an apartment door, flashing Norman's vision of America, I would be met by a slattern in beer fumes declaring the only magazine she wanted was "True Confessions."

Men sat around the house in their undershirts growing whiskers in that America. Permanent unemployment tends to make a man indifferent to the dictates of "Gentlemen's Quarterly" and sour of tem-

per towards midgets on roller skates peddling Norman's whole-some folks.

"Why don't you sell something good like 'True Detective'?" "Spicy Adventure?" "Doc Savage?"

Long afterwards it occurred to me that if I had gone to him and said, "Look, Norman, I'm dying out here trying to sell these whole-some characters and phony munits you're painting," he would have smiled and painted me as an apple-cheeked nine-year-old with a patch on my forehead and knickerbockers and innocence sticking out all over my cowl.

He was that insistent about refusing to see the world as it is instead of as it should be.

When he died the other day people who have to comment on such things stated that despite his mass audience — perhaps the largest any painter has ever had — he was not an artist, but an illustrator. I don't know. There are many definitions of art. Somebody has said that art is a lie that helps us to perceive the truth, and it seems to me that this pretty well expresses what his work was about.

His paintings are graphic fairy tales about Americans. They speak of a people unbelievably decent and innocent. That we were not during the age he painted is beside the point; the fact is that Americans in that time thought of themselves as such.

In "Not So Wild a Dream," one of the definitive books for students of World War II, Eric Sevareid writes that he was frequently astonished and appalled by the innocence in which American soldiers went to death for a purpose of which they understood nothing except that it was fundamentally decent.

This old sense of innocence, which we have now lost, had bleak political consequences, beginning with our refusal to set realistic war aims in the 1940s and ending with the triumph of the notion that the alternative to innocence must be cynicism.

I didn't understand Norman's significance in the old days. All I could see was that he didn't know what it was like trying to sell the Saturday Evening Post on roller skates. He saw things truer than I did. It was an honor to work with him.

By Henry Allen

Mort Sahl

'The Liberals Liked Me Until They Became My Target'

(So the rabbi says "Pardon me, father...") and all the general bores-and-smut inventory of nightclub spicers.

"Humphrey said that Eisenhower should take a black girl and walk her to a segregated school," he'd say. "But Eisenhower is having a terrible time deciding on how to do it — whether or not to use an overlapping grip."

Of course, does no justice to the savage, staccato amazement of his delivery, punctuated by cries of "Where was I?" and "Onward!" as he did his syntactical tap dance across John Foster Dulles, the University of Miami, war movies, advertising men, segregation, psychoanalysis.

Like the Miami U. bit: "You see them walking around with tennis rackets and bowling balls... those who have a major."

Or the CIA spy plane: "Maybe the Russians will steal some of our secrets now and then they'll be two years behind. Actually, now we've got a U-2 surplus. The other day there were leaflets falling from the sky in downtown L.A. They said 'Your picture has been taken and is available for 25 cents.'"

And the existentialist jargon routine: "I took a walk in Central Park. These kids came running at me with knives. I said 'I admire your vagabond existence, I want to join you.' But they wouldn't accept the responsibility."

Exquisite! Sahl could take all the clichés, all the inchoate stereotypes of an emerging generation and make his listeners feel like they belonged to it. He was the master of the hip allusion, the keywords that said: "We know better."

He suggested that Mort Sahl has moved to the right of his image in his late '50s heyday, back when his audience at San Francisco's Zen Buddhist sports-car-driving jazz fans for Adlai Stevenson. "My people," Sahl would call them in his routines.

"Mort's audience is his working people," says China (rhymes with Sheena). "I worked in Vegas for three years," Sahl says. "I played to gentiles, average Americans, people who are suspicious of big government, people who listened when I talked about the Warren Commission. Not liberals, the liberals became the perpetrators of the status quo."

"You're not attacking liberals," China reminds him.

In 1953, Mort Sahl appeared on the stage of the hungry (for intellectual), jettisoning the mother-in-law routines and ethnic jokes

of the night club spicers.

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His audience was the group founded by GI Bill barbarians who took intellectualism away from academics and the affluent; never, however, with a certain uneasiness for which Sahl was a catharsis. This was back when you could say "Bloomsday" and "bell-shaped curve," and you got the sociologists.

He was one of them: He'd gone to USC after a tour in the Air Force, then hung around Berkeley, sleeping on a window seat and waiting for a local catnip.

He was the peer of Larry Bruce and a prototype for many other humorists, some of whom have proved that the half-life of the American comedian is often stunningly short.

"If things go well," he'd tell crowds at the Cellar Door here, or at Mr. Kelly's in Chicago, or at Basin Street East in New York, "next year we won't have to hold these meetings in secret."

The problem was, he was right. John Kennedy got elected and the trappings of intellect became so fashionable they were ordinary. The wonderful "few-few" feeling that he'd both outwitted and satirized eventually vanished. Mort Sahl had been co-opted by reality.

Surprise

He explained, repeatedly, that "the liberals liked me until they became my target," but what was strange was his surprise. After John Kennedy was shot to death, Sahl committed himself to an ultimately unco-opted group — assassination buffs. For four years, off and on, he teamed up with New Orleans district attorney Jim Garrison, going "from \$600,000 or \$1 million a year gross income to \$13,000," Sahl said in his autobiography, "Heartland."

"I had to live the past 10 years with the word 'paranoia,'" he wrote, recalling that he was also "accused of the most awesome crime of all in the eyes of show business — of not being funny and beloved any longer."

Did I at 35 suddenly lose my stuff? The other day, at 51, from 4 to 7 p.m. on the radio, Mort Sahl was still raging at the liberals. But Sahl seemed to have lost some of the stuff off of curve ball.

"Ronald Reagan is a good pal of mine," he said. "We'll get him on the show. He said the Panama Canal is ours, we paid for it and we shouldn't have to give it back. The same way, Congress is Tongue Park — he paid for it and he shouldn't have to give it back."

He tried a joke about meeting a woman in a snowstorm. "She says to me, 'Why isn't the government doing something about this?' I said: 'Haven't they already done enough?'"

By the end of the show, Sahl and the weatherman were trading huge laughs, forgetting about calls as they brought the happy-talk format to radio.

"Before I say goodbye, I want to tell you something," he concluded, his voice dropping. "I believe that America is at stake."

The new Mort Sahl.

"I want to tell you something..."

Of course, does no justice to the savage, staccato amazement of his delivery, punctuated by cries of "Where was I?" and "Onward!" as he did his syntactical tap dance across John Foster Dulles, the University of Miami, war movies, advertising men, segregation, psychoanalysis.

Like the Miami U. bit: "You see them walking around with tennis rackets and bowling balls... those who have a major."

Or the CIA spy plane: "Maybe the Russians will steal some of our secrets now and then they'll be two years behind. Actually, now we've got a U-2 surplus. The other day there were leaflets falling from the sky in downtown L.A. They said 'Your picture has been taken and is available for 25 cents.'"

And the existentialist jargon routine: "I took a walk in Central Park. These kids came running at me with knives. I said 'I admire your vagabond existence, I want to join you.' But they wouldn't accept the responsibility."

Exquisite! Sahl could take all the clichés, all the inchoate stereotypes of an emerging generation and make his listeners feel like they belonged to it. He was the master of the hip allusion, the keywords that said: "We know better."

He suggested that Mort Sahl has moved to the right of his image in his late '50s heyday, back when his audience at San Francisco's Zen Buddhist sports-car-driving jazz fans for Adlai Stevenson. "My people," Sahl would call them in his routines.

"Mort's audience is his working people," says China (rhymes with Sheena). "I worked in Vegas for three years," Sahl says. "I played to gentiles, average Americans, people who are suspicious of big government, people who listened when I talked about the Warren Commission. Not liberals, the liberals became the perpetrators of the status quo."

"You're not attacking liberals," China reminds him.

In 1953, Mort Sahl appeared on the stage of the hungry (for intellectual), jettisoning the mother-in-law routines and ethnic jokes

of the night club spicers.

"Humphrey said that Eisenhower should take a black girl and walk her to a segregated school," he'd say. "But Eisenhower is having a terrible time deciding on how to do it — whether or not to use an overlapping grip."

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of the night club spicers.

PEOPLE: Wounded in Marathon, Runner Gets Boston Bid

Dennis Rinear, who ran 16 miles in a Michigan marathon with a 22-caliber slug in his head, has been invited to run in next April's Boston Marathon. Rinear, 26, of Medford, Mass., ran the 16 miles of a 26-mile course Nov. 4 after a bullet slammed into his skull and raised a giant lump. He finished in three hours, nine minutes. Police have not discovered who shot him. Rinear said he was convinced that from the angle of the bullet's trajectory (45 degrees downward into the top of his scalp) that he was the victim of a hunter who shot at a squirrel or other small game — and missed. "I read he was disappointed because the bullet kept him from running the distance in less than three hours," said Willie Cloney, the Boston Marathon director. "Any guy who runs like that deserves a special invitation." Normally runners who wish to compete officially in the Boston event must have finished another official sanctioned marathon in under three hours. Rinear said he would accept Cloney's invitation.



Runner Dennis Rinear, who finished a Michigan marathon with a bullet in his head, will get his wish to run in the Boston Marathon (see story).

New evidence suggests that American band leader Glenn Miller died when his plane crashed into a hill in central England and not, as hitherto supposed, into the channel. Roger Barfoot, secretary of the Chilterns Historical Preservation Society, said that research in British Royal Air Force archives shows that a small plane did crash in densely wooded hills north of London on the night in 1944 when Miller's aircraft vanished in thick fog on its way to Paris. Barfoot and his group, aided by metal detectors and members of the Glenn Miller Society, plan to search through the heavily wooded area around the Chilterns hills next year.

Former President Gerald Ford, whose Lyndon B. Johnson once said played too much football "without a helmet," watched an old film clip of himself practicing football — without a helmet. Ford, touring the new College Football Hall of Fame in Cincinnati, was shown some rare footage of the 1935 College All-Star team practicing for its game against the Chicago Bears. Some of Ford's teammates were wearing helmets in the footage, but the ex-president was among the helmetless. Ford recalled, "We lost that game, 5-0. The Bears were an awfully tough

team, and had players like Bronko Nagurski." Ford, a center and the University of Michigan's most valuable player in 1934, recalled that he turned down pro football offers from the Detroit Lions and Green Bay Packers.

Albert Einstein will be honored on the 100th anniversary of his birth next year by a \$1.5-million statue three times life-size. Einstein died in 1955; sculptor Robert Berks said he was so moved by a visit he had with Einstein that he sought financial backing for the monument for nearly a quarter-century before it was commissioned by the National Academy of Sciences. The 8,000-pound statue will be placed on the academy grounds in Washington. It will depict Einstein sitting at a bench with a map of the sky at his feet.

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